

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

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July 19 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 74 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 96 66

July 19 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 79
Humidity 92 94

WEATHER FORECAST

FINE

Barometer 20.83

2973 日八初月大

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1915.

一月九 日九十月七年七國民華中 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

"EYE-WITNESS" DESCRIBES THE BRITISH CAPTURE OF THE TRENCHES.

ITALIAN INFANTRY'S BRILLIANT ATTACK.

The Loss of Nugunere a Serious Reversal for the Germans.

THE ORDUNA TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

BRITISH CAPTURE OF THE TRENCHES AT YPRES.

GERMAN LOSSES SEVERE.

July 18 5.40 p.m.
"Eye-witness" at headquarters describing the British capture of the trenches at Ypres on the morning of the 6th says that an impenetrable white veil of mist, which crept up during the early hours of the morning covered the whole low lying area of the Ypres canal. When the British guns began their preparatory bombardment it lifted, however, before the time for assault arrived. The infantry who were crouching under cover, ready and impatient for the signal to advance, were able to see their way to the enemy's position which was very close. So well had the assault been prepared that there was little shooting from the German front line and hardly any necessity for the British stormers to hurry. The effects of the British and French guns was most severe, the defences which were very deep were much knocked about, the survivors of the men who had held them had bolted and the trenches were full of a surprising amount of equipment. The attack was evidently a surprise as hot coffee and unopened letters were found in the dugouts. The numbers of bodies and the statements of prisoners show that the German losses were severe.

THE CAMEROONS.

TAKING OF NUGUNERE A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

July 18, 4.50 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris official reports show that the taking of Nugunere was a brilliant affair. It was the centre of the German defence and its loss is a serious reverse to the Germans, who attempted to re-take it by a sharp night counter-attack, wherein they were again defeated and retreated to the south-west. The Franco-British troops operating near the coast have taken the stations of Dehaene and Tjabe.

ITALIAN SUCCESSES ON THE CADORE FRONT.

July 18, 4.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that the Italians are successfully continuing to capture the high and difficult region between the forts recently stormed on the Cadore front.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

AIRMEN'S GALLANT EXPLOIT.

July 18, 4.20 p.m.
An Italian Communique says that overcoming the geographical difficulties and the enemy's determined resistance the Italians have reached a line running from the pass of Boie, through Franz Valley to the slopes of the Lana Pass. The infantry were particularly brilliant in the struggle for the possession of the slopes of the Lana Pass. Despite a murderous fire they successfully attacked, with the bayonet, the enemy's advanced trenches which are now being organised. The Austrians are showing increased but unsuccessful activity on the Lanzo.

Two Italian dirigibles performed a fine exploit, bombing the enemy's works at the Gorizia Camps, on the slopes of San Michele, with satisfactory results. The dirigibles flew in the glare of the enemy's searchlights and were subjected to heavy artillery fire, but returned safely.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE ORDUNA.

CAPTAIN'S MASTERLY MANOEUVRING.

July 18, 3.40 p.m.
Captain Taylor of the Orduna says, that in the early morning, when about 37 miles from Queenstown, he sighted a submarine three quarters of a mile distant, eight minutes after a torpedo was fired. The periscope could only have been a few inches above the surface as there were seven lookouts watching. The torpedo missed, apparently owing to the Germans misjudging the Orduna's speed. Not the slightest warning was given and nearly all the passengers were sleeping. After the torpedo struck, the stewards woke the passengers who assembled on the upper decks with lifebelts ready to take to the boats. While shots were passing over the heads of the passengers the Captain continued to wireless for help. The passengers afterwards passed a resolution of appreciation of the captain's masterly manoeuvring.

WOMEN AND MUNITION WORK.

WITHOUT WOMEN VICTORY WILL TARRY.

July 18, 6.25 p.m.
Reuter says that wonderful scenes took place on Saturday, when tens of thousands of women, marching through London, headed a deputation to Mr. Lloyd George to demand the right to assist in the making of munitions and in other war work. Mr. Lloyd George, replying, said that the Government would endeavour to the utmost to utilize women's services. "Without women," he said "victory will tarry; and a victory that tarries means a victory whose footprints are the footprints of blood."

RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

FIERCE FIGHTING AT ORJITZA.

July 18, 3.15 p.m.
A Petrograd communique says that there is fierce fighting at Orjitz. Three battalions of the enemy crossed the river but the Russians furiously counter-attacked, annihilating the enemy with the bayonet. Reports from other sectors speak of successes and reverses on both sides.

SIX GERMAN ARMIES OPERATING ON THE GALICIA LUBLIN FRONT.

July 18, 4.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that experts calculate that the German forces operating on the Galicia-Lublin front amount to six armies, while on the north front there are three armies and large forces of cavalry.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

ONLY ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

July 18, 8.25 p.m.
A Paris communique says that last night was relatively quiet, there were only artillery actions.

LOST TRENCH RE-TAKEN.

July 19, 1.15 a.m.
A Paris communique says that there were violent artillery duels round Souchez. There were sharp infantry actions on the heights of the Meuse; a counter-attack this morning regained for us the section of the trench which was occupied by the enemy yesterday. The German re-attack during the day, aided by jets of burning liquid, but were repulsed. We inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy and took 200 prisoners.

M. VENIZELOS SPEAKS PLAINLY.

July 18, 8.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that M. Venizelos, in a notable speech to his supporters, said that the dangers of the present situation to which his country was exposed impelled him to resume the leadership of his party, and to forget the unpleasantness of the past. He accused the Government of prolonging its life against the will of the people.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the next.]

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AN AIR RAID BY AUSTRIANS.

July 17, 3.35 p.m.
Austrian aeroplanes bombed Bari, killing six persons.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN CONFLICT.

July 17, 6.25 p.m.
The mystery as to where the Germans obtained the troops for the new offensive in the Baltic provinces and northern Poland is explained in a Budapest despatch, which shows that they consist of four corps of Pomeranians, Prussians, and Schleswig-Holsteiners which had been concentrated at Tarn for weeks past. Lieut. General von Falkenhayn, General Moltke's successor, is directing the principal German effort in the region of Prasnay, which the Russians admit they have evacuated. General von Hindenburg is directing operations further north, the whole forming a herculean effort at co-operation with General von Mackensen in the south-east, not merely to capture Warsaw but to destroy the Russian army. The most important lines of the operations are the River Narew and its tributary, and the Bug. General von Hindenburg's objective is Hovogorjevsk fortresses, near the junction of the Narew and the Bug, while General von Mackensen's is Brest Litovsk on the Bug, east of Warsaw. The Russians are operating the interior line, and with the advantage of the railways, are confident of defeating the movement, especially as all indications show that the German troops have deteriorated, and are now a mixed lot of all ages. The enemy's movement in the Baltic provinces is regarded as a demonstration threatening Windau and Riga, with a view to removing the Russian menace at the German rear. The Austrian effort on the Unister is designed to return the Russian left on Zlotalips.

THE SACRED CAUSE OF THE ALLIES.

July 18, 7.35 p.m.
Representatives of the Dominions and Colonies are lending enthusiastic support to a movement to hold meetings throughout Britain and the British Empire on August 4, the anniversary of the declaration of war, at which the following resolution, which has been approved by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law, will be moved:—"On this anniversary of the declaration of a righteous war, this meeting of citizens records its inflexible determination to continue, to a victorious end, the struggle in maintenance of these ideas of liberty and justice which are the common and sacred cause of the Allies."

SUBMARINE'S ATTEMPT ON ANOTHER CUNARDER.

July 18, 1.25 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent in New York states that the Cunard Co.'s ship Orduna has arrived. The passengers state that the liner was attacked by a submarine on the 9th inst. A torpedo missed the liner and six shells were fired at her. The submarine then pursued for a considerable time. There were twenty-one Americans on board.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

A COMPARATIVELY QUIET DAY.

July 18, 1.25 a.m.
The Paris communique reports that the day has been comparatively quiet. There were no infantry actions in Argonne. A violent German attack on the heights of the Meuse was repulsed with heavy loss. Only at one point did the enemy regain a footing—in a section of trench which the French had captured from them on the 6th.

A WEEK'S SUBMARINE RESULTS.

(British Foreign Office Telegram.)
July 17.
The Admiralty announces that during the week ending July 14, 1,380 vessels entered and sailed from British ports. Of these, one was sunk by mines and three by submarines. Their gross tonnage totalled 10,018 tons. Six fishing vessels (gross tonnage 636 tons) were sunk by enemy vessels and one by mines.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Austrian aeroplanes bombed Bari killing six persons.
A Petrograd communique says that there is fierce fighting at Orjitz.

M. Venizelos accused the Government of prolonging its life against the wish of the people.

"Eye-witness" at headquarters sends a description of the British capture of the trenches at Ypres on the 6th inst.

A Petrograd expert calculates that the German forces operating on the Galicia-Lublin front amount to six armies.

The Italians are successfully continuing to capture the high and difficult region between the forts recently stormed in Cadore.

M. Venizelos says that the dangers of the present with which his country is exposed to, impelled him to resume the leadership of his party.

Rueter says that there are indications that the German troops at the Eastern front have deteriorated and are now a mixed lot of all ages.

Tens of thousands of women headed a deputation to Mr. Lloyd George demanding the right to assist in the making of munitions and other war work.

A message from New York says that the liner Orduna is stated to have been attacked by a German submarine on the 9th. The torpedo missed. Six shells were fired.

Captain Taylor of the Orduna says that a torpedo was fired without the slightest warning, it missed owing, apparently, to the Germans misjudging the Orduna's speed.

An official report from Paris says that the taking of Nugunere was a brilliant affair it was the centre of the German defence and its loss is a serious reverse to the Germans.

While shots were passing over the heads of the passengers, the captain of the Orduna, continued to wireless for help. The passengers passed a resolution of appreciation of the Captain's masterly manoeuvring.

Mr. Lloyd George reply to the deputation of women who waited upon him on Saturday said "Without women victory will tarry and victory that tarries means victory whose footprints are the footprints of blood."

The representatives of the Dominions and Colonies are lending enthusiastic support to the movement to hold meetings throughout Great Britain on August 4, the anniversary of the declaration of war.

NEWS.

"Our Contemporary" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9, and Log Book on page 9.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
H.K. Jockey Club—Extraordinary General meeting—noon.

Thursday, July 22.
Sale of Land—G.P. Lammert's Sales Room—5 p.m.

Thursday, July 23.
Association of Exporters and Dealers of H.K.—annual meeting—4 p.m.

Extraordinary General meeting of the Association of Exporters and Dealers of H.K.—4 p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

Tientsin's Petrol Bill.
Eighty-six motorists paid licences in Tientsin last month and the number is increasing steadily. In addition there are not less than a dozen motor launches or motor sampans on the river. It would be interesting to know what Tientsin's petrol bill amounts to each month. — *P. and T. Times.*

Count O'Kelly.
The *China Critic* (Tientsin) says:—Residents will remember Count O'Kelly, of the Chinese Maritime Customs, who went to the front some months ago; now news has just reached here to the effect that he has been appointed an interpreter with the British Forces. The Count is of an old Irish family which emigrated to France last century, and is a capital English linguist.

Failures.
According to *Stubbs's Weekly Gazette*, the failures in the United Kingdom, including registered deeds of arrangement, for the week in May, were 60 (England and Wales 58, Ireland 1, Scotland 10), against 113 (England and Wales 101, Ireland 4, Scotland 8) for the corresponding week of last year. The total for the year to date is 2,412, against 2,697 for the corresponding period of last year.

Merchant Service Guild and Lord Kitchener.
The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the last meeting of the Management Committee of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, representing the captains and officers of the British merchant service:—That the Imperial Merchant Service Guild hereby express their unwavering loyalty to and complete and unaltered confidence in Lord Kitchener Secretary of State for War.

Mr. F. E. Smith's Chambers.
Some years ago, when Sir F. E. Smith was rapidly rising to fame at the Bar, the Royal Insurance Company built splendid new offices in Liverpool, with a copper dome which shone brightly in the sun. One of the judges, the present Lord Mersey on his way to the Assizes, inquired of his marshal the name of the new building. The marshal replied, "Those are the offices of the Royal Insurance Company." "Dear me!" said the judge. "I thought they were F. E. Smith's chambers."

Novel Method of Suicide.
A Nagoya despatch to the *Yorodan* reports how one Shinichiro Uno, a native of Higashi-Ura-mura, in Aichi prefecture, who on account of illness recently returned from Formosa, where he was serving as a gendarme, committed suicide in rather a novel manner. He bought a coffin on the evening of the 5th instant, and secretly took it to the grave-yard where members of his family are buried. Attiring himself in white, he placed himself in the coffin, and committed suicide by taking poison.

Enemy Property in England.
Aliens' £97,000,000.

>Returns already made to the public Trustee show the existence in Great Britain of £97,000,000 of enemy property, stated Mr. Runciman recently. The public Trustee has already co-operated with British creditors in assisting them to utilise the machinery for obtaining payment of debts due to them by enemies out of the property in this country, and the question of further legislation is at present under consideration. In considering the disposition of enemy property due regard will be had to what is done with British property in enemy countries.

Medal for the King.
The King received the American Ambassador in audience at Buckingham Palace on June 8, and his Excellency presented to his Majesty one of the commemorative medals which were struck to celebrate the centenary of peace between Great Britain and the United States. The ceremony was observed at New Orleans in January last. His Majesty expressed his pleasure in receiving this memento of such an interesting and important event, and requested the Ambassador to convey an expression of thanks to President Wilson.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY

Roll of Honour.

Lieut.-Colonel Frank Augustus Jacques, who has been killed at the Dardanelles, was in command of the 14th (King George's Own) Ferozepore Sikhs, was the third son of the late Canon Kinton Jacques, rector of Brindle, Lancashire, who died as recently as April 24. Born at Leyland, Lancs. in 1867, Colonel Jacques was educated at Rossall School, and passing through the Militia Battalion of the 47th (Loyal North Lancs) Regiment, he joined the Indian Army, being gazetted to the regiment of which he rose to the command. He saw service in the Black Mountain and Chitral campaigns, and the Chinese expedition, for each of which he gained medals and clasps.

Lieut.-Commander Herbert Clyde Evans, R.N.V.R., Nelson Battalion, Royal Naval Division, killed at the Dardanelles, aged 32, was the youngest son of the late John T. Evans, shipowner, Gisborne, New Zealand. Educated at Gisborne, he was apprenticed in one of his father's ships, and served eight years in the merchant service. He was first officer in a ship in the service of the Russians during the Russo-Japanese War, and was at the fall of Port Arthur; he was wrecked near Siberia, where his eyesight was so injured by the frost that he had to relinquish the sea. He then entered St. John's College, Cambridge, taking a second-class B.A. and second-class LL.B., and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple. At the outbreak of war he was appointed lecturer to officers by the Admiralty and went out to the Dardanelles as lieut. commander on March 3.

Captain William Henry Johnson, V.O., Royal Engineers, was killed in action on June 7. His first period of foreign service was passed in Gibraltar, from 1904-05. On his return to England he was attached to the Survey Department. On leaving it in 1908 he was gazetted as a General Staff Officer (3rd grade) for service in China. From 1908-11 he was employed in North China, travelling extensively while engaged on intelligence work, in the course of which he visited 11 of the 18 provinces of China. During this time he was also employed in the survey of the territory of the New Territory of Hongkong. In 1911 he was transferred to the South China Command as General Staff Officer. At the expiration of this period in 1912 he was employed at the War Office for about nine months in the geographical section. He entered the Staff College, Camberley, in 1913, and began his course there in January, 1914. Captain Johnson was twice mentioned in despatches. He received his Victoria Cross for his conspicuous gallantry at Mitya on Sept. 14 under a heavy fire all day until 7 p.m. worked with his

own hands two rafts bringing back wounded and returning with ammunition, thus enabling advanced Brigade to maintain its position across the river. He was son of the late Major Johnston, Royal Artillery, and of Mrs. Johnston, of Harrogate, Kew Gardens, and was born in Dec. 1879.

Captain Tom J. Graham, who recently returned home from Tientsin, North China, to rejoin his old regiment, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, has been promoted captain and re-posted to the 8th Battalion, with which he has been serving since January last.

It may interest many Far Eastern readers to know that recently the "flash" which is so conspicuous a mark in the dress of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers was in great danger of abolition. In fact, the War Office had decided its death. Mr. Lloyd George, however, interested himself in the relic of the ancient day—the bow which tied up the pig-tail of Tommy Atkins—and he prevailed upon the War Office to rescind the edict.

The Admiralty return of the Heavy Gunlayers' tests of last year shows that the China Squadron partially fired the course. The *Yarmouth* cruiser fired the tests and took a figure of merit of 104.17, or an average of 3.30 hits per gun in the 30 rounds fired from her eight 6-in. guns. Her best shot was Leading Seaman G. Brown, who scored the possible of three hits out of three rounds. The other cruiser which fired the tests was the *Hampshire*. She fired 15 rounds from her 7.5-in. guns and averaged 2.25 hits per gun, with a figure of merit of 97.67 points. From her 6-in. guns she fired 31 rounds and averaged 3.00 hits per gun, her best shot with this gun having been Chief Petty Officer W. H. Twaites, who scored four hits with four rounds. The best shot with the 7.5-in. gun was Leading Seaman Carter, who made three hits out of five rounds. The *Minotaur* and *Newcastle* did not fire the tests. The flagship *Triumph* was sunk in the Dardanelles.

Another popular Ionian killing officer has just lost his life—accidentally—at the front, in the person of Lieut.-Col. R. F. Uniacke, who was acting as an Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General. He served with the 1st Battalion during its North China tour.

Captain C. E. Burton, Indian Army, has been appointed second in command of the Malay States Guides, and given the temporary rank of major whilst so employed. Major Burton began his service in the Worcestershire Regiment in 1900, and transferred to the Indian Army in 1903, obtaining his captaincy in 1909. He served with the Worcesters in the South African War, sharing in the operations in Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal (Queen's medal) with distinction.

Prepaid Advertisements

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TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

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TO LET.—Large Furnished Room, with or without board. Apply 11 Hankow Road, Kowloon.

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PLANTERS IN CONFERENCE.

The Restrictions on Chinese Immigration.

A correspondent of the *Straits Times* writes from Seremban on June 30:—At a meeting of the Planters' Association of Malaya, presided over by Mr. Duncan, the resumption of Chinese immigration was fully discussed and it was resolved that while acknowledging the way in which Government had met the representations of this association, the meeting was of opinion that, owing to normal conditions prevailing, all restrictions on immigration from Chinese be removed. A motion was carried that it be an offence to employ coolies without the consent of the regular employer, but such consent may not be withheld if the regular employer is unable to provide six days' work to a coolie in any week and that this be added as an amendment to the Labour Code.

It was agreed that a fund for F.M.S. planters adversely affected by the war be opened, and that directors be invited to subscribe. The Sunday labour question was dropped.

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TO LET.—From 1st September next: desirable six and eight roomed Residences in Broadwood and Wong nei Chong Road, the latter commanding a fine view of the Race Course. For terms and particulars apply to **THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

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J. M. BECK, Superintendent. Hongkong, 15th July, 1915.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

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Hongkong, 16th July, 1915.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 19, 1915.

IS THE BLOCKADE FAIR TO NEUTRALS?

We commented briefly, on Saturday, on the conciliatory attitude of the Marquis of Crewe towards those Neutrals who are affected, or who claim to be affected, by the British blockade. Since then we have received a Washington wire which speaks of the growing agitation among the Americans by reason of the cotton restrictions. The export figures given in the telegram are scarcely worth taking seriously; for, as Count Bernstorff's lamentation to the American Secretary of State; albeit, with respect to the latter, it is almost amusing that even a Prussian ambassador should be able to summon up impudence enough to ask a favour of a Neutral government whose subjects have been murdered in cold blood by the country which he represents. But that is merely a matter of sentiment, and it is the practical and legal aspects of the situation that it most behoves us to dwell upon.

Fortunately the legal view is not difficult to arrive at; for it is a negative, go-as-you-please one, marked, it is true, by one or two moderately definite restrictions and precedents, but, in the main, a question of common sense and of individual circumstances. The two chief guiding lines would appear to be the Treaty of Paris of 1856 and the Treaty of Washington of 1871. To the former, most of the European nations subscribed, and, later, (in 1898) the United States signified a partial agreement thereto. It declares that "blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy." ("Coast," here, may surely be taken to bear a somewhat elastic interpretation.) The Washington Treaty defines what Britain and America were agreed was understood by neutrality, and it establishes the fact that a Neutral government is bound not to permit either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters "for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms." A further rule was laid down by the Alabama Claims tribunal; to the effect that: "Due diligence should be exercised by Neutral governments in exact proportion to the risks to which either one of the belligerents may be exposed by failure to fulfil the obligations of neutrality on their part." Sir Travers Twiss, author of "The Law of Nations," has laid it down that "any attempt on the part of a Neutral merchant to introduce supplies into the invested port is inconsistent with neutrality," but the same writer continually lays stress on the fact that "there is not any uniform practice among the nations." If we are to take loose general custom, we have to assume that the fact that a period of history (we quote Mr. William Charles Smith's article in the Encyclopædia Britannica) "the private right of Neutral merchants to free trade must yield to the public right of the belligerent to put such limits on Neutral trade as were reasonably necessary in the conduct of the war—that right being exercised in a public and legal manner."

Clearly, then, the question remains rather one of common sense, of give and take, and of playing the game than of established rule or law, until such a time as the nations shall draw up a final and exhaustive statement of the case. We can only, therefore, approach the situation in a rough and ready manner, and ask: "Has America conducted herself, with regard to the war, with such strict impartiality as to deserve special consideration? Perhaps against the Washington Government itself one can bring no more severe a charge than acting in a generally backboonless manner and not fulfilling the expectations that the world entertained towards her, previous to the war, as a strong nation. But what of her subjects? By the showing of their own Press, thousands of them have been in the awful convulsion in Europe nothing but a means of increasing their supply of dollars, and the reason why they are now urging their officials to protest against the blockade is that it goes near to putting an extinguisher on their means of still further adding to that supply. Germany is getting cotton—American cotton—in spite of the fact that "American exports to Germany during June were only eighty pounds worth"—an amount that one could stow in a sampan! Britain has taken good care that direct exports to Germany should cease, but, in her extreme (one had almost said "suicidal") tolerance, she has not taken adequate steps to prevent a very large supply of cotton from reaching the enemy indirectly. If our Ministers are wise they will give no ear to what can only be described as "bluff." America professes—and we have no right to doubt that she is perfectly conscientious in that profession—to wish to see the war ended speedily. Then let her see to it that her people do not contribute to its prolongation. Apart from the fact that her non-German subjects are now convinced that Germany has been in the wrong throughout (and that therefore, sentimentally speaking, she should be in a hurry to see the triumph of right), America knows perfectly well that the Allies are going to triumph in the end. Then why does not self-interest remind her that the sooner the war ends the better it will be for her own pocket? In the history of every race, and of every individual family, there comes a time when, for the common good, firmness must be allowed to take precedence of every other consideration. A blockade is a recognized means of shortening a war, and surely our military and naval authorities are amply justified in circumstances like the present, in using this means to the utmost—even though it may entail financial loss on a few Neutral speculators.

Local Flood Relief.

Hongkong has full right to congratulate itself on the promptness of its aid to the flood sufferers. We sometimes have occasion to remark that the Colony is given to the amiable vice of allowing the grass to grow under its feet; but that can never be said when charity is the question of the hour. Both Chinese and British have, as usual, put their backs into it and the result is going to be a pleasant surprise to the poor people who have lost their all. Help has come, and is coming, from all classes of both communities. One dislikes, when all are doing their best, to single out any one particular effort for special mention; but we think that all our readers will agree that the decision of the owner of the rival theatre to close his house while the Koh Shing charity performances are in progress is as graceful and as generous an act as they have heard of lately. When times are good, everyone can afford to be generous; but, since the war broke out, money has become abnormally tight and therefore every gift and every sacrifice seems to be of double value just now.

The Attempt on Lung Chai-kwong.

It is extremely regrettable that an attempt on the life of General Lung Chai-kwong should have to be recorded as one of the features of the flood season. It is not the first time in the history of the world that a person in authority has been made an assassin's target at the very moment when he was seeking to benefit the people. General Lung has done very wisely in informing the Press frankly of what occurred. Since he took over the Tutubship, two years ago, his life has not been altogether a rosy one. Those of our readers who were in Hongkong at the time of his elevation to the post, will remember in what condition he found the city and Province, and know that it was more than a labour of Hercules to develop even the beginnings of order out of the general chaos. If he has made mistakes he has only done what any other mortal would have done; but the net result of his efforts after proper government has been good. Disorder has never been eliminated from the outlying districts, but quiet has been maintained in the city itself and as a general whole, Canton has known more respectability since Lung Chai-kwong's appointment than at any other time within the memory of the present generation.

The Women's Deputation.

For the first time we are able to speak with respect and admiration of a women's mass meeting and procession. The demand which tens of thousands of women, through their delegates, made on Saturday for permission to help in the munitions factories is a score to them which it would take a good many irresponsible suffrage meetings to wipe out, and we doff bonnet to them, congratulating them on having done something that will shame many a skulker at home. Undisciplined women can do more harm in five minutes than can be done in a year, but it is very evident that these latest volunteers are on the side of discipline and order—and right. Another direction in which the women have shamed the stronger sex is in the restraint which their loyalty has imposed on them since war began. The moment that hostilities opened all talk of suffrage ceased. This deserves to be remembered for all time: that British women thought more of their country than many thousands of the men—some of whom were not deterred by Britain's extremities from howling about their "grievances" and going on strike, while others, scarcely less contemptible, clung to their snug occupations at home without ever dreaming of volunteering for active service.

Hongkong Jockey Club. Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club are reminded of the Extraordinary General Meeting called for tomorrow (Tuesday) the 20th July inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Offices of the Jockey Club on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chester Road.

DAY BY DAY.

ADWARFEESE FARTHER THAN A GIANT WHEN HE HAS THE GIANT'S SHOULDERS TO LEAN ON.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 80; sunshine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 76; sunshine.

Count the Columns.
On Saturday the Telegraph published 431 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 377 published.

The Mails.
American Mail.—Dues per s.s. Empire to-day.
United Kingdom and Canadian Mails.—Closed per s.s. Panama Maru at 1 p.m. to-day.
Siberian and American Mails.—Close, per s.s. Mongolia to-morrow at noon.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Anhui to-day at 3 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
North China Tls. 105, buyers.
Hongkong Firs. — \$396, buyers.
Donglas's. — \$58, com.
Indo-China \$119, buyers.
Hongkong and W'pos D. Co. Ld. — \$70, sales.
Shanghai and Hongkong W. Co. Ld. 93, sales.

China and Manila — \$5, 40 cents buyers x the return of \$4.50 per share.
Shell Transport 87/8 buyers.
Luzon. — \$44, sellers.
Ew's. — Tls. 176, buyers.
Kung Yik. Tls. 14.30 buyers.
Shanghai Cottons in Shanghai — Tls. 397, buyers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9 1/8d.

To-day's Anniversary.
To-day is the 101st anniversary of the birth of Samuel Colt, of revolver fame.

Suspected Murder on the Peak.

The body of a small Chinese boy, age about fourteen years, who was found upon the Peak Road near Mt. Austin Barracks at a quarter to one o'clock this morning, has been sent to the Public Mortuary. The body has a wound in the chest and it is thought that the youngster came by his death through foul play.

"La Journal du 75."
Enquiry from M. Gasot, Lieut. Colonel General for France, elicited the information that the full amount of the subscriptions given by the public of Hongkong on "La Journal du 75" will amount to somewhere about \$3,500, though the precise amount will not be known until some outstanding amounts come to hand.

Dr. Lobb's Departure.

Dr. and Mrs. Marilyn Lobb left for home to-day by the s.s. Pyrrhus. Dr. Lobb's departure will be regretted, inasmuch as by his departure the Colony loses a first class surgeon, the Hongkong University loses the first occupant of the chair for Clinical Surgery, which was founded by Sir Robert Ho Tung, and in him the Government Civil Hospital also loses its first Honorary Visiting Surgeon. Dr. Lobb had only a brief stay of three years in the Colony during which time he acquired a considerable local reputation.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

We are informed by Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co. Ltd., the General Managers of the above Company that they have received a telegram from the Head Office in London to the effect that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will take place on the 23rd inst. at the Underwriting Account stands at 285,598 0/0, and that \$1480 0/0 has been written off the expenses of the Debenture issue. After allowing 239,645 for depreciation and providing for all expenses the available balance is £29,953 0/0, out of which the Board of Directors recommend the payment of a dividend to the holders of Preferred Ordinary Shares at the rate of 6 per cent (6/0) and to the holders of Deferred Ordinary shares at the rate of three per cent (3/0) carrying forward £24,000 to new Account.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE SUBMARINES.

Germany's Efforts in Poland.

From the wording of Reuter's lengthy wire as to Germany's plans in the Eastern field, we are not very clear as to how much belongs to the Budapest despatch and how much of it is a general statement of the relative positions of the two armies. Even if we take the whole as being of enemy origin it cannot be said to make out too good a case for the Austro-German outlook. Von Hindenburg, by co-operation with von Mackensen hopes "not merely to capture Warsaw but to destroy the Russian army." That is the sort of cheap talk that the enemy has been indulging in all the way through, and it will no more frighten Russia than it will surprise Britishers. Of course, like so many of the German schemes, the thing looks big and splendid on paper. The capture of Brest Litovsk by General von Hindenburg would be a carrying of the war into the enemy's country and would effectually cut off the bulk of the aid that Russia could send to Warsaw. In the same way the capture of Jover would materially assist a German march on London; but it was said by them of old time "First catch your hare." We may take it that the Russians will feel that they too have a voice in this matter and that their army may have grave objections to being destroyed out of hand.

Approaching the Anniversary.

We are getting very near to the first anniversary of the declaration of war, and it appears that a movement is on foot for celebrating it by patriotic meetings throughout the Empire. It is good that the children of the Empire should once more publicly testify to the fact that the war has been undertaken on grounds of conscience and honour, and even better that they should again impress on the world that cost what it may, they are going to see the thing through, scorning all thought of laying down the sword till their object in drawing it is accomplished. In fact, the utter downfall of Germany has been brought about. But best of all would it be if the anniversary could be made the occasion of a gigantic increase in recruiting, both for active service and for munition work. If the main attention of those celebrating the Fourth of August be directed to this, and to the abolition of industrial discontent at home, there will have been some practical end served by its observance.

The Orduna and the Lusitania.

Side by side with Lord Morsey's finding in the case of the Lusitania comes news of another disaster at sea, in a liner—another Cunarder, by the way. As we remarked in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania, everyone—the Germans as well as other people—knows perfectly well that not one Cunard boat in a lifetime ever makes a trip from New York to Liverpool without there being at least a few American subjects on board; so that it was safe betting that, in attacking a vessel belonging to this company, the Germans were, with their eyes open, making attempts on the lives of United States citizens. No warning, we observe, was given, and, but for German blundering and the pool-headedness of the Orduna's skipper, another liner (with twenty-one Americans aboard) might have shared the fate of the Lusitania. It is gratifying to note that the Germans are either running out of torpedoes or else are growing more unskilful in the managing of them; for the Foreign Office wire shows that out of 1,380 vessels entering at or sailing from home ports during the week, only three were "damaged," and that the main attacks on fishing smacks have resulted in bigger losses than in boats, totalling 635 tons.

FULL COURT.

QUESTION OF A WILL AND FAMILY TREE

OVER \$250,000 INVOLVED.

A Full Court of Appellate jurisdiction composed of Sir Haviland de Saumarez (Chief Justice H. B. M. Supreme Court of China), President, Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice, Hongkong) and Mr. Justice Hazeland (Puisne Judge). In the matter of the appeal in connection with the Yue Hing Company, Mr. Alabaster informed the Court that this was an appeal made from an order of the Chief Justice dated May 11, 1915, and it was the desire of all parties, he understood, that the appeal should not come on for hearing immediately, but rather at the next sitting of the Court. This was agreed to.

The Will Case.
The Court was then concerned with the estate of Ho Chun, deceased, in which Ho An Shi and another were cited as plaintiff and To Tse Chun and others as defendants. The appellant was Ho Tse Tsun and the respondents were Ho An Shi, Yeung Sai Chi, Ho Hong Chang, Ho Chang-shi and Chen Ho Shi, respondents.

Mr. E. H. Sharpe K. C. and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Balmer Johnson, of Messrs. Dannya and Bowley, appeared for Ho Tse Tsun, the appellant who was the first defendant, and Mr. H. E. Pollock K. C. instructed by Mr. Stevenson of Messrs. Deacon, Lockyer, Deacon and Harston, appeared for the plaintiff, respondent to the appeal, Mr. C. J. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Agassiz, of Messrs. Harding and Agassiz, appeared for the second and third defendants, also respondents and Mr. F. O. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. Crew, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the fourth defendant, also respondent.

Mr. Sharpe pointed out that there was only one appellant and all the others were respondents. This was an appeal to which reference was made at the last sitting of the Court, from an order made by the Chief Justice on September 2, 1913, as explained by a subsequent written judgment under circumstances which he would now lay before their Lordships. The facts were simple and he thought substantially undisputed. In 1894 the testator, whose estate they had to consider, Ho Tsun San, died being a domiciled Chinese. He thought it would be convenient, in passing, to refer to paragraph in the affidavit which established the will. If they would refer to the second affidavit, numbered 48 on the file, their Lordships would see in paragraph 2 all the parties to these proceedings who were domiciled Chinese. The deceased was himself, as far as this Colony was concerned, left an estate composed entirely of leaseholds, the present value of which was something over a quarter of a million dollars. The testator left that according to the will and if his friend would object he would hand to their Lordships, for their assistance, a tree which was a combination of all the trees. Their Lordships would understand in a moment the various trees had been filed according to the various parties, and they now had a proper tree for the convenience of the Court, which put them all in. He believed it contained all in and there was anybody it did not contain, he was quite willing to have him included or added. It was intended to contain all. He did not intend to go through the list then because until their Lordships were acquainted with the dramatic persons it would be perfectly unintelligible. Persons left, surviving the testator, were practically representative of Chinese relationships and that is all they had to deal with now.

Mr. Pollock said that the tree was incomplete from their point of view. There was a statement of adoption and they held that it was only an alleged adoption. Mr. Sharpe: You do not admit adoption. Mr. Pollock: In regard to the second son.

WEDDING.

Storrie-Brown.

News has just reached the Colony, we are informed, by Mr. Wilkes, of the marriage of Second Lieutenant A. P. Storrie, of Hongkong, to Jessie Annie, the fifth daughter of Major A. J. and Mrs. Brown, at Colchester, on June 18. Both the bride and the bridegroom, as well as the bride's parents, are well known in Hongkong. The bridegroom went home with the Hongkong contingent and recently received a commission in the Middlesex Regiment. The father of the bride, when in Hongkong, was a Captain in the Army Service Corps. He was here for about three years and went home about two years ago.

AUSTRALIAN APPRECIATION OF JAPAN.

A Melbourne telegram dated June 15 states that at a reception to the officers of the Japanese Training Squadron now visiting Melbourne Mr. Fisher, the Prime Minister, said:—"We must abide together either in peace and amity or in strife and struggle. To-day we are at peace, and are joining hands in a struggle that will mean peace and happiness to the subjects of Japan, Australia, and other nations." Mr. Pearce, the Minister of Defence remarked that he knew how admirably the Japanese had carried out the alliance with Great Britain and that the Japanese had rendered a greater service than the people of the Commonwealth realised. "A Japanese warship, he said, assisted in conveying Australian troops, and took an important part in the sweeping movement which cleared German warships from the Pacific. All the undertakings had been kept, both in the spirit and the letter, which were in the scrap of paper which formed the basis of the friendship between Great Britain and Japan."

son. Mr. Pollock said there was mention of a second son being adopted.

Mr. Sharpe: If I put this list in as mine, there is no question. Mr. Pollock said the second son had two daughters, the one he appeared for and another.

Mr. Sharpe: Is she represented here?

Mr. Pollock said she was not, but nevertheless, whatever right she had, had to be protected.

Mr. Sharpe said the question of adoption did not effect his argument. He was born in one family and adopted into another. The importance of that table was to show that there were persons who represented all the ordinary Chinese relationships of the testator and when he died left a widow, an elder son who had since died, and he (counsel) represented his eldest son, and he left a grandson and a grand-daughter as Mr. Pollock had just mentioned, by another son and he left an adopted grandson and a married daughter, so all the relationships happened in this case to be represented by all the persons who survived the testator.

His client was the sole surviving exor or. He would read cases which would have a bearing on his case although this particular application was in respect to an intestacy. It would be seen that only for the purposes of succession a son and grandson, male survivors were mentioned. His client was the sole surviving exor or, the eldest son of the eldest son. Nothing was left to the widow or to any female descendant, and that was in accordance with the argument he would put forward, with the view of Chinese law and custom which he would lay before the Court. Others had how come into the action since the chief justice held the bequest bad.

Mr. Sharpe went on to argue that the law could not be read to include wives as successors. As to the inclusion of issue for succession that depended on the marriage whether recognised by law or not.

Dealing with statistics Mr. Sharpe said of the leaseholds of the Colony, excluding the New Territory, which was wholly Chinese, from 1810 to 1914, 74 per cent was held by Chinese. The hearing was adjourned.

TELEGRAMS.

DUTCH IMPROVEMENT
SCHEME.
TO ENLARGE THE YMUIDEN
HARBOUR.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")
London, Received, July 18.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that a Bill has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies for the construction of a new lock on the Ymuiden canal and enlarging the Ymuiden harbour and the construction of defence works. The new lock will be larger than the Panama locks. The total cost will be a million and three quarters sterling.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the "Extra."]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")
London, Received, July 18.
Failing any agreement upon Mr. Ranciman's proposals the miners' representatives have quitted London, returning to Cardiff, where they meet again on Monday.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition of yesterday:—]

LEADERS DEPLORE MEN'S
ATTITUDE IN WELSH
COAL DISPUTE.

London, Received July 17.
Their most trusted leaders, such as Hartshorn and Stanton, are endeavouring their utmost to dissuade the miners from striking. Ben Davies, a member of the Executive, deploras the men's attitude and said: "The whole world is against us, except Germany, Austria and Turkey."
A Manitions Court, under the new Act, was established last night in South Wales. The Act declares that any strike without previous reference to such "Court" is punishable.

Later.
It is understood that the Welsh miners asked Mr. Ranciman not merely to concede their original demands but to "withdraw the proclamation that the coalfield is under the Manitions Act." This Mr. Ranciman declined to do.

HARRY THAW.

Now Released on Bail.
London, Received, July 18.
Harry Thaw has been released on bail.

MR. PIERPONT MORGAN.

Witnesses a Yacht Race.
London, Received July 17.
Reuter's correspondent at New York telegraphs that Mr. Pierpont Morgan (upon whose life an attempt was made by a German recently) on board his yacht Corsair, witnessed at Sandyhook, the final race between the yachts Resolute and Vanitie to determine which shall be the defender of the America Cup. The Resolute won.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Meers, Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

July 1	...	Tons 253
" 2	...	265
" 3	...	235
" 4	...	248
" 5	...	249
" 6	...	280
" 7	...	250
" 8	...	256
" 9	...	226
" 10	...	228
" 11	...	238
" 12	...	230
" 13	...	240
" 14	...	222
" 15	...	249
" 16	...	285
" 17	...	275
" 18	...	275

Total to 18th. inst. 4784

Daily average 265.78

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

We understand that, in future, ships wishing to avoid attacks by German submarines will display, in bold type, the legend "No Americans on board."

"I hope," murmured the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, "the next time he gives the order 'rapid fire!' he'll give us a little more time." By way of elucidation, our H.K.V.R. added: "I mean, 'rapid fire!' is all right if you get time to do it." (Note by the educated compositor: "What thing? My no savvy.")

A contemporary is obviously under the impression that "M. Rouget de Lisle was among the slain in some recent battle in Flanders."

The Romford Urban Council has expressed its complete confidence in Earl Kitchener. We are comforted. Even one powerful enemy may be a sore hair in the neck of a great man.

"Bank bargled of twelve shillings," says a recent Telegraph headline. We are not particular in little matters, but we own we would rather have read "Bank bargled of a German coat of arms."

From our recent police reports it would appear that even the great ones of earth can no longer have their "dog" cases tried in camera.

Says a Home paper: "As for pigs, Prussia alone had over five million slaughtered—the largest number on record." Apropos, a correspondent writes us: "Even the Allies did not put the casualty figures as high as that." Quite right, Sir; and what they did put, they put more courteously.

A Manila paper says: "The Queen Elizabeth is the most powerful battleship in the world." But, while yet we rub our eyes at the admission, we note that our cunning contemporary has added, in a parenthesis, the significant words "in service."

It is quite surprising, the number of Far Eastern concerns from which Germans are being expelled since that "Trading With The Enemy" Ordinance was talked of.

Says Reuter: "The Russians are warned against jubilation." We shouldn't have thought they needed it. Personally, we wouldn't touch such a verbal monstrosity with a ten-foot pole.

"Ammunition in casks of Munich beer," says a contemporary's poster. "More waste of good liquor!" would certainly be the comment of some of our industrious Labour friends at Home.

To a correspondent.—No; our "Day by Day" motto on Saturday was not meant for you at all. You only put X.Y.Z. against your contribution.

The educated compositor has had a good week. Beyond "ipo fattor" (we think we remember hearing before that the Latin was rather shaky in some of the local Colleges) and "His Worship found both defendant and complainant guilty," he has been quite respectable lately. We deplore the latter break, for we like to be just; even Hongkong courts, despite their many anomalies, have never contrived to hoist up such a finding as that—at least so far as we are aware.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

Club de Recreo v. Wigwam.

The Club de Recreo met the Wigwam T.C., on the former's ground, on Saturday and won by 9 games.

The following are the scores: Club de Recreo 54 games, Wigwam 45 games.

Olympic v. Club de Recreo.

The above match was played off on the Olympic ground and resulted in a win for the Club de Recreo by 20 games.

The Scores are: Olympic 35, Club de Recreo 64.

TRADING WITH GERMANS
IN CHINA.

So far, no further announcement has been made by the British Government respecting trading with Germans in China. The subject seemingly remains as stated by Sir Edward Grey in reply to a question by Sir William Bull. That was to the effect that the question of putting a stop to trading with the enemy in China had been under the consideration of the Foreign Office, and action will be taken as soon as the Government is assured that similar measures will be taken by the Government of Japan. We believe it has been definitely pointed out to the British Government that so long as Japan had a free hand Japanese, and Japanese shipping, would be able to control the situation. Up to the present we understand the Japanese Government has not yet announced its intentions. The British Government has undoubtedly the right, if it thought advisable to do so, to prohibit its subjects trading with enemy subjects in any country, whether it is China or the United States, and without any regard for the fact that extra-territoriality prevails in the one case and does not in the other. It indeed aggravates it in China, because in law the status there of foreigners is practically as though they were in their own country. It may likewise be highly desirable that alien enemies should not make profits out of dealing in British goods, and remit a portion of such profits to the Mother Country to assist in the prosecution of the war. In Hongkong and the Straits Settlements we have stopped the enemy trading in toto, and there is no reason why the same policy, as far as it is possible, should be pursued in the Treaty ports of China. Where the enemy possesses concessions trading is virtually with the enemy country and not only with enemies; by implication where he lives under extra-territorial privileges at other ports it should be the same. But as Sir Edward Grey has virtually pointed out, any action to that end by the British Government would probably be rendered nugatory if Japan did not acquiesce in a like course. It is therefore to be hoped that the Japanese Government will decide to render illegal commercial arrangements involving the employment of German representatives, or of Japanese shipping that would in any way benefit the enemy. It is the latter which would be affected more than any other class of enterprise.

The subject was vigorously dealt with at the annual meeting of the China Association, when the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. F. Anderson, asked for a definite declaration by the British Government prohibiting trading with Germans in China. In a memorandum drawn up by Mr. Anderson, and given in the appendix to the Association's report he points out: "If the China Association were to recommend that steps be taken to prohibit trading with Germans in China, treating them as 'enemies,' it would be advisable that united action in this direction be taken by all the allies—Great Britain, France, Russia, and Japan. The Japanese Government permits German subjects to remain in Japan, to pursue their occupations, and entitles them to appeal to Japanese Courts of Law. As far as we know there are no enactments prohibiting Japanese from trading with Germans in China. The Foreign Office ruling is no doubt as correct in law as, in my opinion, the Shanghai Consul-General's ruling is correct in principle. The question is whether the law should be brought into line with the principle by an Order in Council or otherwise." It is also considered bad policy from the point of view of British interests to help Germans to maintain their commercial position in China, as has been done during the last ten months. There is no sound foundation for the statement that British firms were not capable of overtaking the whole British trade with China without the participation in it of German firms. The views of the Association as a body show clearly the trend of British opinion on the

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

OUR
SUMMER DRINKS

COLD FRESH MILK
SOUR SKIM MILK
STERILIZED
Make your own junket, we will furnish you with Rennet Tablets.
FREE OF CHARGE.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The French Jewellery House.
Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.
All DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL.

RETURN VISIT OF THE CHARLES HOWITT AND
A. PHILLIPS CO.

FOR FIVE NIGHTS ONLY WITH FOUR NEW AND POPULAR PLAYS.

JULY 28th.—The Great American Mining Drama.
"THE BARRIER"
By Rex Beach.

JULY 29th.—The Screaming Farce Comedy.
"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME"
Mr. Smith. Charles Howitt.

JULY 30.—The Amusing Comedy.
"DON"
A TALE OF A PARSON'S MOST UNUSUAL SON, A SMILE, A LAUGH, A SIGH, A TEAR.

JULY 31.—The Latest London Success.
"WILKINSON"

AUGUST 2nd.—LAST PERFORMANCE.
The Famous Comedy.
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HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE OF EXTRA-
ORDINARY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held at the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, situated on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of July, 1915, at Noon, when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

"That the Rules and Regulations of the Hongkong Jockey Club be altered in the manner following:—

"That the following Clause be inserted after Clause 33, viz:—
"33A.—Any Member who is adjudicated a Bankrupt, or who compounds with his creditors, or under the provisions of any Act relating to Bankruptcy, or whose name is officially published as an outlaw, or who is the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists, or who shall be imprisoned for a criminal offence or shall be dismissed from the Public Service with disgrace, shall, ipso facto, cease to be a Member of the Club, and shall forfeit all right to the use of, or claim upon, any property in the Club; but it shall be lawful for the Stewards, on the written application of such member, after enquiry, to restore his name to the books of the Club and the Member so re-admitted shall not be called upon to pay any Entrance Fee."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915.

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LIGHT ZEPHYRS
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SMART PATTERNS
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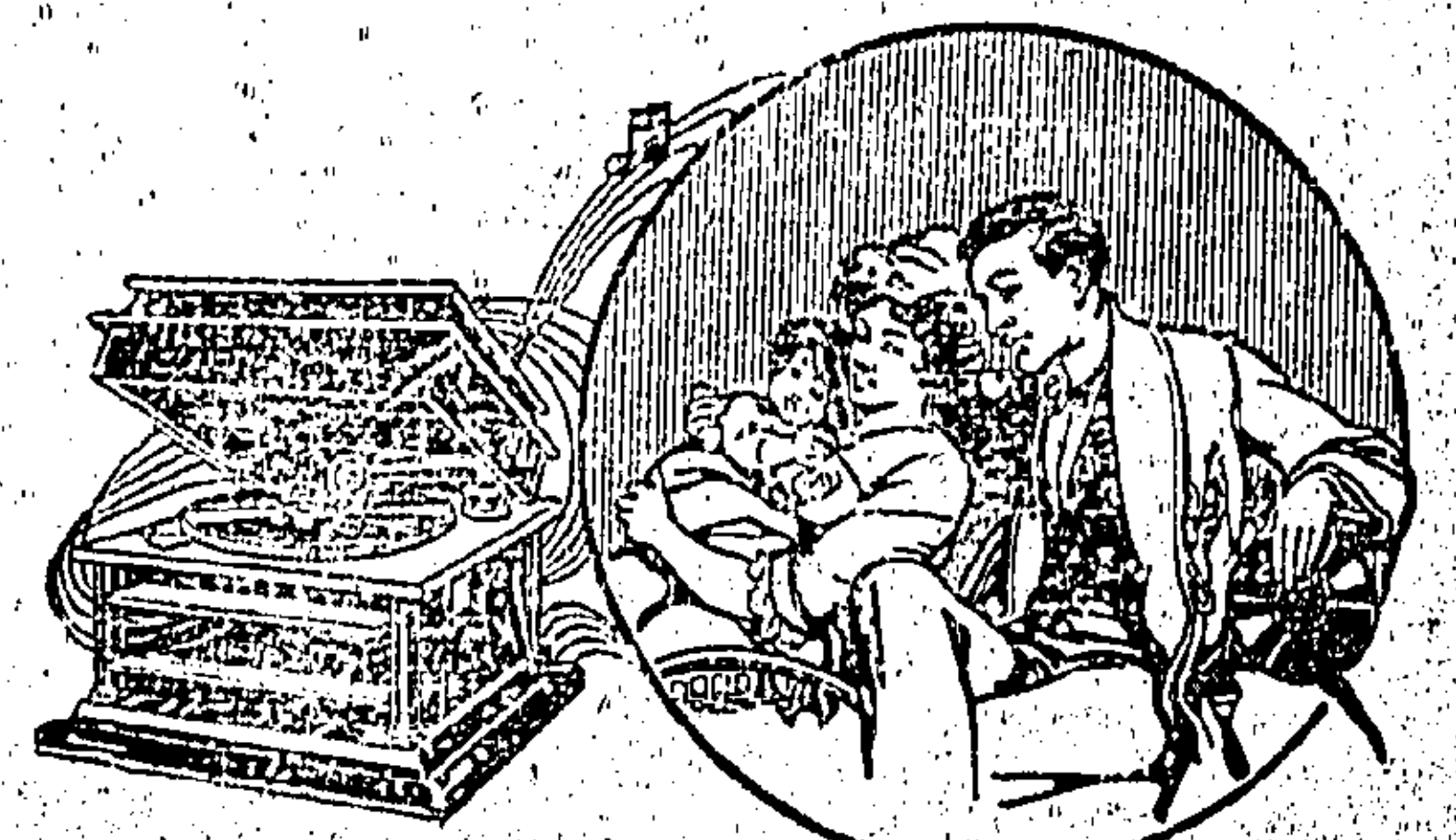
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NOTCH OF SCOTCH

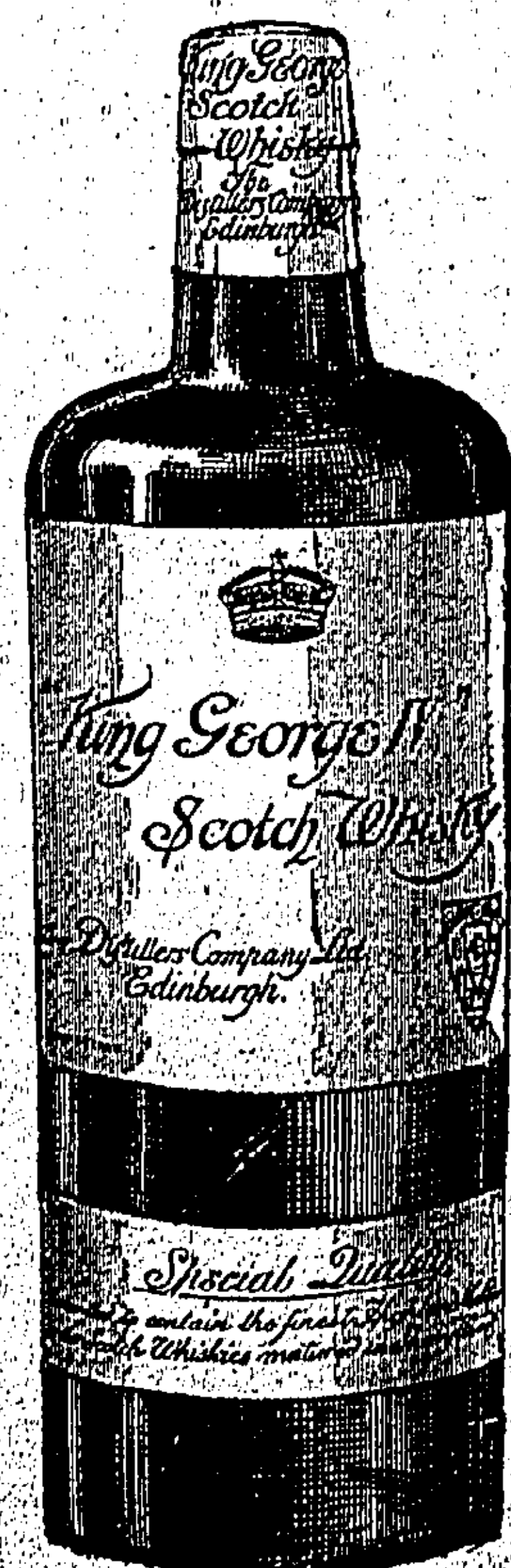
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ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	21st Aug.	25th Aug.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,182, Capt. Milne, R.N.R. will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 23rd July.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

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Agents.

Hongkong, July 7, 1915.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

MONDAY, 19th JULY.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

TUESDAY, 20th JULY.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)...	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, Tons 1651. | s.s. Taishan, Tons 1651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 25th JULY.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 6.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration
Destination. Steamers. Sailing Date

MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said
Kashima Maru
Capt. Yagi
T. 20,000
{THURS., 29th July, at noon.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama
Sado Maru
Capt. Asakawa
T. 12,500
{TUES., 27th July, at 4 p.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane
Hitachi Maru
Capt. Tomimaga
T. 12,500
{TUES., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.

CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon
Ceylon Maru
Capt. Shinohé
T. 12,000
{THURSDAY, 29th July.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo
Jinsen Maru
Capt. Terada
T. 8,000
{THURSDAY, 22nd July.

Kobe & Yokohama
Kawachi Maru
Capt. Kurozumi
T. 12,500
{MONDAY, 19th July.

SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe
Kamakura Maru
Capt.
T. 12,500
{THURSDAY, 22nd July.

NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama

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To London 1st Single Yen 600. To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.
" " Return " 300. " " Return " 825.
" 2nd Single " 400. " 2nd Single " 360.
" " Return " 605. " " Return " 550.

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £60.13.0
" " " " Montreal £60.3.0

To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £25.
" " 1st Return £37.10/—

To Sydney, 1st Single £40. To Melbourne 1st Single £41.
" 1st Return £27. " 1st Return £73.16/—

To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150. To Kobe 1st Return \$135.
" 2nd " \$ 90. " 2nd " \$ 83.

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To Sail.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO... Taming 20th July at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Yingchow," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 19th July, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected out or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjibodas	in port		JAPAN	22nd July
Tjimanok	JAVA	18th July		
Tjikembang	JAPAN	5th Aug.	JAVA	7th Aug.

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 27th July, at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	24th Aug., at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	14th Sept., at noon.
Nippon Maru	22,000 - 18 knot	28th Sept., at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....£80. " " £95.10.
" " " San Francisco £45. " " £58.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, LITUQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 18 knots Friday, 10th Sept. at noon.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

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KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire	15th July	22nd July at 11 a.m.
Eastern	2nd Aug.	9th Aug. "
Aldenhams	23rd Aug.	23rd Aug. "
St. Albans	23rd Aug.	17th Sept. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

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Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 20th July at 2.30 p.m.
Halching	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 23rd July at 2.30 p.m.
Halmun	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 27th July at 2.30 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laprak & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

The Pacific Coast.

San Francisco, May 15.—Notice has been received here from the Tokyo office of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Co., that Captain S. Togo is to retain command of the Tenyo Maru, and that Captain Ernest Bent is to be given leave for another voyage of the liner. Following this information is the rumour that Captain William Woodas Greene of the Chiyo Maru is to be relieved when he arrives here by Captain Hineokama, formerly commander of the Seyo Maru in the South American service. Along with the white men, the Chinese in the galley of the Tenyo Maru have been supplanted by Japanese and the rumour is that within a short time the steamers of the company will have none but Japanese among their officers and crews. The Nippon Maru, an intermediate steamer, has all Japanese officers except the purser and ship's surgeon, and is the only steamer in the fleet to be manned. The course of the company is regarded as the beginning of the end for all but Japanese in the service of the Japanese line.

Through the Panama Canal.

That no time will be saved by sailing vessels using the Panama Canal is indicated by a letter from Captain Larsen of the Norwegian barque Birha to Norwegian Consul Cederbergh of Portland. The captain wrote from Colon stating that sixty-six days were required on the run to Balboa and he gives it as his opinion that it will require about 120 days out from the Columbia River to Queenstown or Falmouth. He says that his vessel got through the calm belt very well, but headwinds and currents were against up to Panama Bay. From Cape Mala and up to Balboa required three weeks' sailing, which distance the skipper said should be negotiated in twenty-four hours with fair wind. He pays a compliment to the obliging officials at the canal.

The Harrison Line.

By the sinking of the steamers Centurion and Candidate by German submarine May 7, the Harrison Line have now five ships as a result of the war. The Harrison liner Diplomat was sunk last year in the Indian Ocean by the Emden, the Wayfarer was recently torpedoed off the British coast, but succeeded in subsequently making port in a damaged condition, and the Crown of Castile, which is owned by Messrs. Prentice, Service and Henderson, of Glasgow, who, jointly with the Harrison Line, maintains the Harrison Direct service to this coast, was also sunk recently by a submarine. The Centurion is the vessel which inaugurated the Harrison Direct Line service from Liverpool to North Pacific ports in 1912, coming here by way of Magellan. When sunk she was outbound from Glasgow. The Candidate, also sunk, was the first vessel of the fleet to make the passage through the Panama canal. The Candidate was outbound from Liverpool to Jamaica when sunk, while the Centurion was heading for South Africa.

The ss. Northwest.

The bulk of the sailing vessel Northwest, sunk at Millington, continues to form the subject of dispute between the government, the port of Coos Bay and the Courtney Mill Co., at whose dock the bulk lies says an American paper. No one will assume the responsibility of disposing of the vessel, which has been abandoned for four years. The port of Coos Bay has ordered one more appeal to the government engineering office at Portland and if no relief is obtained the Secretary of War will be asked to destroy the Northwest.

An Irish Bull.—An irascible Irish Colonel was leading a regiment on a long and difficult march in Belgium. Fagged and worn out, they halted for a rest by the wayside. When it became necessary to move on, the Colonel gave the order, but the weary men remained stretched on the ground. He repeated the order peremptorily, and still there was no motion. By this time his temper was at a white heat, and he thundered out: "If you don't get up and start at once, I'll march the regiment off and leave every d—d one of you behind." They started at once.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Findon, Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFF

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INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Tues., 20th July at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via Ningpo	Hangsang	Wed., 21st July at d'light
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Thur., 22nd July at noon
S'PORE, Pang & Ocutta	Yatsing	Fri., 23rd July at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 24th July at 3 p.m.
SHAI, Moji & Kobe	Namsang	Sun., 25th July at d'light
S'PORE, Pang & Ocutta	Fooksang	Tues., 27th July at 3 p.m.
WWEI & Tientsin	Cheongshing	Wed., 28th July at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 31st July at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei. ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage.

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General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For Steamer. Date of Departure.

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REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER,
SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

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Agents.

TO SAIL

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK, VIA
PANAMA CANAL.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. 9

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1915.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK
VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
General Agents.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1915.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Atlantique	M. M.	24, July
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	29, July
London via Usual Ports of Call	Kashgar	E. & O.	30, July
Marseilles & London	C. of Rangoon	E. L. L.	31, July
Marseilles via Ports	Polynesien	M. M.	7, Aug.
New York via Ports & Suez Canal	Indrawadi	S. T. Co.	17, Aug.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'co via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	20, July
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don & Co.	Gujarat	B. L.	23, July
San F'co via S'hai & Japan etc.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	27, July
Via, B.C. & S'haie via K'lung & Co.	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	27, July
Seattle	Shwesi M.	J. M. Co.	E. of July
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Persia	P. M. Co.	3, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Korea	P. M. Co.	10, Aug.
San F'co via Manila & Japan & Co.	Siberia	P. M. Co.	17, Aug.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Sept.
Ports via Japan			

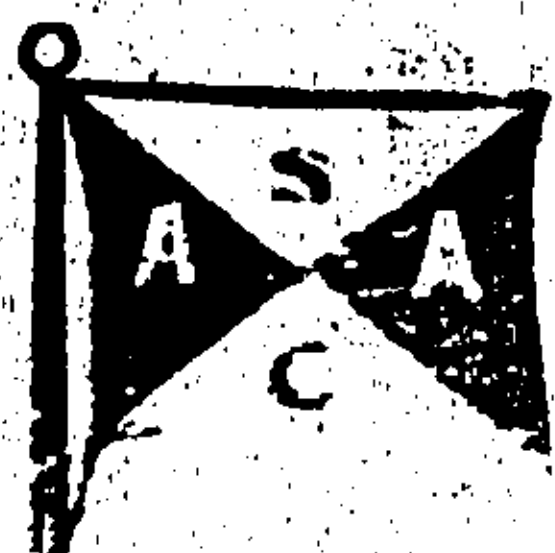
AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	22, July
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	17, Aug.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	20, July
Hiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	20, July
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	20, July
Shanghai via Ningpo	Hangsang	J. M. Co.	21, July
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	K'kura M.	N. Y. K.	22, July
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Sangole	D. S. Co.	23, July
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	23, July
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	24, July
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	27, July
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Fooksang	J. M. Co.	27, July
Shanghai	Malta	P. & O.	30, July
Singapore, Mauritius & South	Madawaska	B. L. L.	25, Aug.
African Ports	Nore	P. & O.	25, Aug.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Tijuanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tiltarom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tilatjap	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjmanook	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

The s.s. "INDRAWADI."

on or about 17th August 1915.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

TO SAIL.

FOR SEATTLE.

The Steamship
"SHINSEI MARU"will be despatched about the
end of July.For freight and particulars,
apply toJARDINE, MATHESON
& Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1915.

TO SAIL.

THE INDRA LINE Ltd.

For Boston & New York,
via Suez.For Freight, Passage and
Further Particulars, apply to—JARDINE, MATHESON
& Co., LTD.
Agents.Telephones No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. s.s. MONTEAGLE arrived
Kobe on Thursday, the 15th July at 6 a.m.
and left at 11 a.m. due to arrive Shimidzu
on Friday, the 16th July, at 7 a.m.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. ALDENHAM left
Sydney for this port (via Queensland
Ports, Port Darwin and Manila) on the
10th inst., and may be expected to arrive
here on or about 5th August.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. s.s. PERSIA sails from Yoko-
hama on the 15th inst. via Manila for
Hongkong.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. SANGOLA from Calcutta left
Singapore on the 13th inst. afternoon and
may be expected here on or about the
18th inst.

The Ben Line s.s. BESALDER from
Leith, Middlebro' and London left Singa-
pore for this port on the 14th inst. and
may be expected to arrive here on or about
20th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Wakamatsu Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,722, Yama-
naka, 6th July—Wakamatsu,
20th June, Gen.—M.O.R.

Haitan, Br. s.s. 1,153, J. W. Evans, 7th
June—Swatow, 6th July, Gen.—
D. L. & C.

Laksang, Br. s.s. 977, Mattawa, 29th June
—Haiphong, 27th June, General
—J. M. & Co.

Jade Fr. s.s. 385, J. Pannier, 2nd July—
Haiphong, 29th June, Rice—O.S.
—K.

Anhui, Br. s.s. 1,355, G. Eddy, 3rd July—
Shanghai, 29th June, General—
B. & S.

Tjillembang, Dut. s.s. 8,013, N. v. Wight
Jumbo, 5th July—Java, 28th
June, Sugar, C.O.L.

Anna, Norw. s.s. 1,017, A. Amtyen, 5th
July—Bangkok, 28th June, Rice
—T. & Co.

Kong Moh, Br. s.s. 2,555, Kinghorn, 6th
July—Singapore, 30th June, Gen.—
Chinese.

Drufar, Norw. s.s. 1,102, J. Bing, 8th July
—Swatow, 7th July, General—O.
S.S.N. Co.

Tjilatjap, Dut. s.s. 3,859, P. E. C. v. Scher-
mitz, 9th July—Moji, 4th July,
Gen.—J.O.J.L.

Cassis, Br. s.s. 3,006, P. S. Robinson, 9th
July—Singapore, 2nd July, Ballast
—P. & O.

Liangchow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Benson, 10th
July—Canton, General—B. & S.

Chipsing, Br. s.s. 1,199, Walker, 10th July
—Canton, General—J. M. & Co.

Tyders, Br. s.s. 4,801, W. R. Wallace, 12th
July—Singapore, 2nd July, Gen.—
B. & S.

Halichang, Chinese s.s. Monroe, 12th July
—Tientsin, Gen.—O.S.N. Co.

Hangsang, Br. s.s. 1,358, S. Wilde, 12th
July—Saigon, 7th July, Rice—J.
M. & Co.

Talibhybus, Br. s.s. 6,532, F. W. Callum,
12th July—Vancouver, 16th May
Gen.—B. & S.

Panama Maru, Jap. s.s. J. Kanno, 13th
July—Shanghai, 10th July, Gen.—
O.S.K.

Prometheus, Norw. s.s. 1,087, O. Nansen,
14th July—Bangkok, 2nd July,
Rice—T. & Co.

Otowa Maru, Jap. s.s. 876, N. Hyodo, 13th
July—Moji, 7th July, Coal—M.
B. K.

Hongnub, Br. s.s. 2,555, Kinghorn, 13th
July—Amoy, 13th July, Gen.—
Chinese.

Hulchow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Shane, 11th July
—Tientsin, 9th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Hitachi Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,031, S. Tamura,
15th July—Manila, 13th July,
Gen.—N.Y.K.

Polynesien, Br. s.s. 3,543, Costa, 15th July
—Saigon, 12th July, Gen.—M. M.

Mongolia, Am. s.s. 2,750, E. Rice, 15th
July—San Francisco, Gen.—P.M.
& Co.

Tongtseu, Chinese s.s. 882, M. Honda, 16th
July—Haiphong, 13th July, Coal
—Chinese.

Taming, Br. s.s. 1,350, J. H. Pennefather,
16th July—Manila, General—
B. & S.

Choa Chow Tu, Br. s.s. 1,200, De Wolfel
16th July—Bangkok, 10th July,
Wood & Rice—B. & S.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 19, 1915.

FROM THE PULPIT.

St. John's Cathedral.

A Sermon preached by the Bishop of Victoria on Sunday July 18th, 1915.

Remember the words of the Lord Jesus Christ. "It is more blessed to give than to receive." With these words St. Paul closed his charge to the Elders at Ephesus. He felt that he could not do better than select some saying of our blessed Lord's to give emphasis to his speech. This saying, which he quoted is not recorded in any of the four gospels. I think we could almost have recognised it as that of the Lord Jesus Christ, it is so unlike the maxims of the world and the people who look after number one. It is so like the teaching of our Lord Jesus Christ. He gives us the same principles as He gave to the Apostles, it is more blessed to give than to receive. In the Gospels the disciples received and in the Acts they gave, so in the Acts they received greater blessing than in the Gospels. We must receive first before we can give. Receiving may be really selfish. It is blessed to pray for ourselves but more blessed to pray for others. When Job prayed for others he was blessed. It is blessed to be loved but it is more blessed to love. It is more blessed to give than to receive. God expresses himself by giving; for God giveth to all liberally and upbraideth not. Jesus Christ emptied himself for us. The Holy Spirit is always giving himself. It is more beneficial to others to give than to receive. The Christian man cannot be regardless of others, he should deny himself. A selfish Christian is a contradiction in terms. We are only blessed that we may be a blessing. It is elevating to our own characters. We shall be judged by our characters. It is a law of nature that everything thrives by liberality and everything suffers from selfishness. The flowing brook is always going forth to fertilise the country but look at the stagnant pool that is always receiving and never giving out and is always filled with loathsome creatures. To receive may be momentary happiness but to give brings inward and permanent happiness. Look at this contrast in St. Luke, there is the young ruler who received all, but when our Lord told him to give some of his riches to the poor he went away sorrowful for he had great possessions. On the same page you read of Zaccheus the publican who received Our Lord into his house and then immediately began to give. We are told of the young ruler that he went away sorrowful but Zaccheus received our Lord joyfully. Giving brings joy. The happiest people in old age are the most unselfish and liberal, on the other hand the people who are discontented and peevish are the most unhappy. There is one word in the English language which describes a man who is always receiving, that is Miser, one who is supremely miserable. Does not experience prove to us that Our Lord's words are absolutely true. Now it is for us to put them into practice. Cultivate the habit of systematic giving. St. Paul gave the Christians this as a definite rule of life. It would be a very good thing if members of the Church of England practised the same rule to-day. There would be no need for appeals because the people would have set aside a portion of their incomes. But money is not the only thing to give. St. Peter and St. John said to the lame man, "silver and gold have I none but such as I have I give unto thee,"

and that was sympathy and help. In the Gospel for to-day we read how Our Lord, when He saw the multitude of people who had nothing to eat called His disciples to Him and said, "I have pity on them." He told them of His compassion that they might also pity them. Let us learn to give our best, not only our money but our service, we are all servants and all here for a purpose. It is not to enjoy ourselves not to see what a good time we can have in the world, but how we can minister to the world and make it a better place. Every morning when you have praised God for keeping you during the night do not say what can I get to-day, or who will minister to my pleasures; but what can I give to-day, and to whom can I minister to-day, and whose life can I brighten. Not what can I buy for myself to-day but what can I do without in order that I may minister to others.

There never was a time when these elementary principles of the Christian faith needed to be more emphasised than to-day. Our nation desires us to give our service. It is a Holy war in which we are engaged, the British Nation is giving her best and bravest, wives are giving their husbands and mothers their sons; it is not for honour and glory, not for world-power, for our Empire that we make these sacrifices and give all this but in order that we may promote in days to come the United States of Europe as a means to the grand federation of all Nations of the world in which the British Nation will attain her greater blessedness by losing herself in the Kingdom of God. This is what we want and no sacrifice is too great for this. Then think to-day of all that is going on in Kwangtung. The appalling calamity by which floods have submerged prosperous cities. In Canton to-day thousands of people are either dead or dying. People were clinging to the roofs of houses like rats, and then hundreds of houses were destroyed by fire. The newspapers have told us of thousands of destitute and homeless people and our hearts are bleeding for them. The Chinese in Hongkong with their usual promptness and liberality are collecting great sums to relieve the distress. The Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce said, "There is a great need for promptness." Some of these people are of the "Household of Faith." Only two months ago I opened a Church in Shai Hing which had been restored by the Church members at considerable cost, this and the school and catechist's house are submerged and I am waiting anxiously to hear of the safety of the catechist and church members; and the same thing I fear, has happened at Tai Leung, Kwong Lei and possibly other places. The missionaries in Canton are throwing open their houses and co-operating with the Chinese government in relieving the distress to some extent. If Our Lord called his disciples to share his compassion for those hungry people in Galilee surely he is doing the same to us to-day for all these perishing starving people in Kwang Tung. I ask for your prayers, your sympathy and your funds on their behalf. The funds of this Church are not in too satisfactory a condition but the Church Body feel that to-day the need of Kwangtung is so great that we must give an offering to these people. It is not just chance that this appeal has come to us: It may be that God is giving all of us a great opportunity to-day to show that we have His spirit and also to enter into the greater blessing of giving rather than of receiving.

The Union Church.
Notes of a Sermon preached by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at

the Union Church on Sunday morning.

Text: Psalm 90/3. "Thou sayest, Return ye children of men."

There is much support for the tradition which ascribes this psalm to Moses, and it was under his leadership that the great historic illustration of the text occurred. Just when the promised land was about to be entered came the command to go back upon their tracks again in the desert, and many years of wandering succeeded. None of us like to have to return upon our track. Going forward is always much more to our mind. Progress has become in particular almost the watchword of modern life. It is the theme of platform and pulpit, newspaper and review. It is the motto of Science, the postulate of the sociologist. It is the cry of the demagogue as well as the dream of the poet and the vision of the seer. Indeed some faith that progress is the law of life is necessary to make life worth while, provide it with rational aim and object? Yet there is room in the Divine economy for the processes of retrogression, there is time in God's school for the lesson of going back. The general course of evolution has not been along an undeviating line, but rather according to what is called in Science the Law of Cyclical Movement, akin to tidal motion with its ebbs and flows and frequent backwaters. This undulatory or cyclical movement is said to be traceable in the geological formations which compose the earth's crust, and in the appearance on its surface of new forms of life. If this is so in the field of physical nature it is certainly not otherwise in that of human affairs. Our individual lives are not recorded as in an unbroken column of print, but are laid out in a series of chapters, not a few of whose pages tell of stagnant or even backward periods, though the complete volume shows a going "from strength to strength," if our steps be Zionward. The history of the church is similar. Slow indeed is the rise of the tide which yet will cover the whole earth as the waters cover the sea. The story of nations also is a record of fluctuations, progress by zig-zag paths, with many a doubling back on former tracks. The earth is covered with the remains of civilisations which have ceased to be, their material relics covered over by desert sand or encroaching forest, the races which produced them have either vanished or displaced by some succeeding and perhaps degenerate type. The civilisation to-day has made such unparalleled strides in the mastery of the physical resources of nature that we have been used to regarding it as the end, par excellence, of progress. As compared with past types it was rapidly ceasing to be local and partial, and seemed destined to pervade the earth and shape its future. And now the events of the last few months have broken over mankind. The sharpest questionings are aroused, indeed necessitated. We have to ask what civilisation really consists in, and the fact is forced home that this its scientific era is no more in itself one of unbroken progress than were its predecessors. Invention and discovery have made such extraordinary conquests that the older generation now living scarcely recognises the world to be the one they were born into, in some of its aspects. An era of universal pleasure and plenty appeared to be within conceivable distance, and into that promising kingdom all seemed to be pressing. To-day that headlong race is suddenly arrested and we are up against certain ancient hard realities of life and human nature. Existence itself is at stake, speaking nation-

ally and imperially for ourselves and two at least of our Allies, France and Belgium. The Goth is at the gates. In his hands are all the resources of the modern period. Long and abundantly prepared for the unholy uses to which he has turned them. And in heart he is still barbarian, poisoning the air, the earth, the water, destroying the innocent, spreading terror for its own sake without compassion if his own ends can but be furthered. It is this which has really alarmed mankind and is raising its general resentment. The question is raised whether modern civilisation has enough moral formation to carry the immense superstructure reared by physical discovery. Such is the debasement of its material resources that men wonder whether it had been preferable to have lived in the days of bow and spear, when at any rate there were rules of tournament and a spirit of chivalry which could be relied on to observe them, when after a fight was over men could meet again as knights and gentlemen. It had been thought—most of us were fain to believe—that parallel with the material progress of our time had gone some corresponding development in ideals of equity, honour, moderation, humanity. And behold it is a dream, so far at least as it is in the power of the rulers of Central Europe to destroy the fabric whose upbuilding has been the slow and costly achievement of the past. It is in those ideals that civilisation really lies. It is because, if they should go under, life would have lost its value that the struggle cannot be abandoned if this generation is to be faithful to its inheritance from the past and the entail entrusted it for the future. The attack upon them has taken into itself the whole armour of hell, falling down and worshipping the Adversary of mankind, who claims as of old to have the Kingdoms of this world and the glory of them at his disposal. Is that Satanist claim justified? Or is it true, as we have hitherto believed, that the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof? We are in the throes of a reaction, which lend apparent support to the former horrible alternative. But it is not possible to believe that success can attend a course which is being pursued with absolute contempt for every finer instinct of human nature and every moral rule revealed from God and ratified among men. That is at stake which is worth many sacrifices though we did not realise its worth till the sacrifices were called for, and when the issue shall be reached in God's good time we shall say the price has not been too great. The course along which our modern life was hurrying, very heedlessly it is to be feared, has met with a severe and sudden check. It is said to our generation, "Return," and there may lie before us many lonely and difficult years. But God's returnings are only delays, not frustrations. As we believe in Him let us have faith that the check is a needed and timely test, and let it lead us to a re-interpretation of life and a fresh consideration of what it is for which life is to be valued.

Accuracy Demanded.—In one of the industrial towns in South Wales a workman met with a serious accident. The doctor was sent for, and came and examined him, had him bandaged and carried home on a stretcher, seemingly unconscious. After he was put to bed the doctor told his wife to give him sixpennyworth of brandy when he came to himself. After the doctor had left the wife told the daughter to run and fetch threepennyworth of brandy for her father. The old chap opened his eyes and said, in a loud voice: "Sixpennyworth, the doctor said."

OUR SPORTS LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The Roll of Honour.

London, June 11, 1915.
Scotland has lost another of her Rugby footballers in Lieut. D. M. Bain, who joined the Gordon Highlanders at the beginning of the war. Twenty four years of age, Bain was educated at Edinburgh Academy and captained the school fifteen in season 1909-10. Later he came to lead his 'Varsity on going up to Oxford, whilst last season he captained Scotland against Wales. That was his eleventh international match. A fine forward, powerful and fast in the loose, Bain will be remembered for the true and generous spirit of his play. Another Rugby forward, Second Lieut. C. F. Sesley, 7th Royal Fusiliers, is reported killed in action. He was not awarded his blue at Cambridge though he occasionally took part in 'Varsity matches, but he improved after "going down" and was a member of Richmond and the Hampshire county side. A few days ago a letter was published from Phil Thomas, the eleven Northern Union three quarter, who was then in the trenches in France with King, the England forward, as one of his comrades. Now comes the report of his death, of the many Welsh players who have "gone over" to professionalism Thomas first joined Oldham, and later played for Leeds and Hull Kingston Rovers. It was whilst a member of the last named club that he volunteered for service.

Polo has suffered another regrettable loss. The casualty list officially intimating the death of Capt. F. O. Grenfell, V.C. also announced that Capt. A. Noel Edwards, an equally good player, had been killed. Grenfell and Edwards were both members of the 9th Lancashire team which won the Indian Inter-Regimental final of 1908. At the time both were subalterns, and whilst Edwards was No. 2 Grenfell was No. 3. Returning home the former became one of the crack polo experts in London and helped to win the subaltern cup at Ranelagh. In 1911 he was picked to represent England against America at Meadowbrook, playing No. 2, and again in 1913 he was one of the challengers for the cup. Capt. Edwards died in hospital from the effects of gas poisoning. Major E. Campion, a remarkably successful military rider, is suffering from the same deadly trouble, but it is hoped that he will recover. He won many races over hurdles last year. Capt. H. J. M. Ralston, who has been wounded, had the reputation of being the best polo player in a line battalion. He was one of the "Tigers" who won the Ranelagh Open Cup in 1913. Flight Lieut. J. P. Wilson, who has dropped bombs on a German airship shed at Evers, and is believed, demolished a Zeppelin, is the Yorkshire County cricketer. A native of York he played in the county team in 1911 and 1912. In February he married Miss L. Bradley, whose sister is the wife of the Hon. F. S. Jackson, M.P.

All classes of sportsmen continue to volunteer for service, the best known amongst recent recruits being Ernest Barry, the world's sculling champion, and Dorando, the little Italian pastry cook who won heroic fame by coming in first in the Olympic Marathon race from Windsor to London in 1908. He has joined an automobile corps. Barry has become attached to the 1st Surrey Rifles which includes a large boxing element.

Cricket Reforms.
Yorkshire are almost the last authority one would have thought inclined to tinker with the rules of cricket, but during the suspension of the game they have embarked on some serious experiments. The present is an

opportune time to find the cure for all the ills the game is heir to, and Yorkshire, with Lord Hawke, the N.O.C. President, as their leader, have boldly come out to show that they are not wholly satisfied with the present state of affairs. Their first experiment is designed to level down the advantage which the batsman holds over the bowler. They have distributed amongst the chief clubs engaged in Saturday afternoon cricket, sets of wickets two inches over the regulation length. Their second reform is to follow the lead of the New Wales Association and increase the number of balls in the over from six to eight. Public attention has been publicly drawn to both these changes by a match in which they were tried between a county team and a team representing the Leeds "Pals" Battalion. The innovation was viewed with no disfavour by the players, and approval from the spectators.

Judged by the play the lengthening of the stumps from 27 inches to 29 did not unduly handicap the batsman. The proportion of men, clean bowled was not higher than usual, but the moral influence may have been working for the interests of the bowlers in other directions. The eight-ball-an-over change is of course a time saving device in the interest of the spectator. Time when four sufficed and one recalls Dr. H. J. H. Scott smiting Saul Wade, the Yorkshire bowler, for four sixes in an over. Then came five balls to the over and now we have six. All these changes were introduced in Australia and the Commonwealth—and Yorkshire are evidently not satisfied that finality as to the number of balls has been reached. The eight-ball-an-over has quite a good chance of being officially adopted. Some thought must be given to the bowler, but two extra balls will not impose any appreciative strain on his stamina.

Lawn Tennis.
Pessimism is a new trait in American sport. According to Mr. R. W. Wrenn, who was in charge of the American Davis Cup team which recaptured the trophy at Wimbledon two summers ago, lawn tennis is "dead for several seasons to come." The game has suffered a very great loss by the death of Anthony F. Wilding, the New Zealander whom we regarded as an Englishman for the purposes of the game except internationally. Kenneth Powell and other well known experts, but Mr. Wrenn can only justify his dark view of the situation by presupposing a long drawn-out war. There is no pessimism in England, though certain branches of sport are gravely threatened. One recalls the South African war and its after effects. Then sport of every kind boomed prodigiously. It entered on a new era, and has never waned until now, when the whole life of the country is torn and wounded by the German menace and its fell meaning. The revival may be longer in coming in France, and here lawn tennis, which had come to be the national summer pastime, may be set back several years. But at home provided all one's hopes are not falsified by the war the process of settling down to the good old order of things is likely to be speedy and automatic. With regard to lawn tennis all the usual summer tournaments have been abandoned but the courts are being used, just as in the case of golf, congresses as a relief to one's war troubled nerves. Indeed at the Oval where cricket nets have failed to draw members for practice, tennis courts have been marked out and are proving popular.

Billiards.
Billiard players are never quite happy unless they are quarrelling. Since he returned from America Luman has figured in nearly all the chief matches and scooped the pool which has been more

FOREIGN POPULATION OF YOKOHAMA.

One Fourth Less Than In 1913.

A return compiled by the Yokohama municipal authorities, shows that the foreign population of Yokohama has decreased alarmingly, doubtless owing to the war. The total number of foreign residents in Yokohama on December 31, 1914, was 6,851, a decrease of 1,702 over the previous year. Divided according to nationality the number of foreigners in residence in the sister port at the end of 1914 and at the end of 1913 was as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.	1914	1913
Austrian...	31	43	44	59	7
Belgian...	6	0	6	7	0
Chinese...	2,671	1,419	4,090	4,788	0
Danish...	13	8	21	35	0
French...	99	77	176	224	0
German...	282	98	380	481	0
British...	701	488	1,249	1,631	0
Italian...	15	10	25	42	0
Dutch...	27	20	47	59	0
Portuguese...	70	40	110	129	0
Russian...	20	10	30	59	0
Swedish...	5	5	9	5	0
Norwegian...	5	0	5	6	0
Swiss...	49	31	80	100	0
Turkish...	5	6	11	17	0
Spanish...	21	4	25	26	0
American...	326	233	559	886	0
Egyptian...	1	0	1	3	0
Honduras...	1	0	1	0	0
Brazilian...	1	1	2	0	0

We learn from the Shipyards that the foreign population of Kobe at the end of 1914 was 3,935 (males 2,486, females 1,417); at the end of 1913 the figures were 3,568 (2,390 and 1,178).—Kobe Herald

profitable than usual owing to the tensions and lack of outdoor pastimes. Meanwhile Reece has been shouldered into the cold and inopportunely angry with the champion and Stevenson, both of whom, he says, have persistently evaded his challenges to shield their prestige and pockets. Reece's grievance is that neither Luman nor Stevenson will agree to meet him on even terms. They either want to give him a start or demand a higher percentage of the receipts whether they lose or win. Stevenson's offer is to concede 2000 start in 18000 up, and take 80 per cent of the receipts. "This," indignantly writes Reece, "from the player I defeated in the last championship. Ready to meet either of his rivals off the same mark, or ready to accept any start they are pleased to offer. Reece insists that they should play for a substantial stake—personally he is prepared to wager 2500—and that the winner must take the major share of the receipts." He has also a novel suggestion with regard to the division of the gate. He says "Let tickets be printed and leave it to the public to ask at the box office for a Reece, Stevenson or Luman ticket as the case may be, and each player shall take the proceeds of his own tickets sold." Thus does he show his faith in his popularity with the public and, one may add, it is justified. For spectacularly Reece is a delightful performer. He has all the fluency of Stevenson and the fascinating abandon of John Robert.

Stevenson won his match with Stevenson. His margin of 230 points represented only one ordinary good break, but it was a big one when one considers that he was behind throughout the fortnight's play until the last day. It was a typical finish to an Luman match. Slowly but surely the "life" went out of Stevenson's billiards and he played his worst when it was reasonable to expect that he would be at his best. It is the champion's secret how he contrives to make all his opponents crumble up in his mysterious way. In this game it was certainly not the excellence of his own play.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY, 19 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service "Telegraph."]

NORWAY'S NEUTRALITY.

SWEDEN AND PEACE.

July 18, 9.55 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that the Premier replying to a peace deputation, said that the Government's policy was one of strict neutrality, and its duty was to do its utmost to adhere thereto. Events might, however, occur, rendering the maintenance of neutrality in the interest of Sweden and herself impossible. He added that he would be glad if Sweden were able to intervene in favour of peace, but untimely intervention was worse than useless.

ITALIANS DOWN AN AUSTRIAN AEROPLANE.

July 18, 9.55 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that Italian riflemen downed one of the Austrian aeroplanes which was returning from the raid on Bari, it dropped into the sea; its two occupants were captured.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE ORDUNA.

CONSTERNATION IN AMERICAN OFFICIAL CIRCLES.

July 18, 9.55 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at New York states that the Orduna had 227 passengers aboard many of whom were Americans. The torpedo missed only by twenty yards. Shortly before, the Orduna sighted a barque, flying the American flag, and gave her a wide berth. It is believed that it was the American barque Normandy which the German submarine had also used as a screen when torpedoing a Russian ship in the same vicinity. This misuse of the Normandy has increased the American indignation. At Washington the attack has caused great consternation in official circles, where it is believed, that while not conceding to the American diplomatic demand that unarmed ships should be warned, Germany nevertheless would see this done. Only yesterday Count Bernstorff assured Mr. Lansing that he was confident that there would not be another Lusitania disaster.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN POLAND.

GERMANS DOUBLE THEIR RESERVE.

July 18, 9.35 p.m.

Russian and German communiques are both suggestive of the fierceness of the fighting in north east and south east of Poland. The German communique asserts that since the 16th the Russians have been retreating along the entire front between the Pissa and the Vistula. Towards the Vavow River the Germans pierced the enemy's lines to the west of Wiprz and to the south west of Krasnostav. The Russian communique says that in the Mlava region we retired to the south of Olechanow, the enemy having doubled his reserves. Between the Vistula and the Bug the enemy assumed a general offensive, the attacks east of Wiprz were repulsed. The enemy repeatedly forced our barbed-wire defences but were repulsed by rifle fire and the bayonet; we made successful counter-attacks. After stubborn fighting the enemy made slight progress to the west of Wiprz.

MR. CHURCHILL AND HOLLAND.

July 18, 9.35 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Press is most gratified at Mr. Churchill's statement, which is regarded as of the most agreeable and tranquilizing nature, and it is calculated to cause the utmost satisfaction in Holland.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S REPORT

July 18, 10.00 p.m.

Field Marshal Sir John French, reports that the situation is unchanged. Though since the 9th there have been no engagements requiring special report, there has been considerable activity on the front line. Several mines were sprung on both sides and portions of the front were sometimes heavily bombarded. On three occasions the enemy gained a footing in our trenches but was immediately expelled. One of these attacks was preceded by heavy shelling, the feature of which was the enemy's employment of gas shells.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA.

THE FINDING OF THE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

VERDICT AGAINST THE GERMANS.

(Official Telegrams from British Foreign Office.)

July 17.

The report is issued of the court under the presidency of Lord Mersey, appointed to investigate the circumstances of the Lusitania's destruction. The court finds that the loss of the ship and lives was caused by torpedoes fired by a submarine of German nationality and the act was done not merely with intention of sinking the ship, but also with the intention of destroying the lives of people on board. The Court held that the ship was provided with boat accommodation for 2805 persons, the number of persons on board being 1959. Boats, life-jackets, and lifebuoys were inspected at Liverpool on March 17 by the Board of Trade Surveyor and again on April 16 by the Board of Trade Emigration Officer, and boats were examined by the ship's carpenter at the beginning of the homeward voyage. Since the outbreak of war prizes have been given by the company to induce crews to make themselves proficient in the handling of boats, and evidence is borne to the success of this policy, by the story of more than one incident of daring seamanship displayed after the catastrophe by the members of the crew. Of passengers 944 were British, of whom 584 perished; 150 were Americans, of whom 124 perished; the remainder from 17 other nationalities, of whom 77 perished; the total number saved: 472. The conduct of the passengers throughout was praiseworthy. The cargo was general cargo of the ordinary kind, but part of it consisted of 5,000 cases of cartridges which were entered on the manifest. They were stowed well forward on the ship about 50 yards from where the torpedo struck. There were no other explosives on board. The German Government has asserted that the Lusitania was equipped with masked guns, that she was supplied with trained gunners and special ammunition, that she was transporting Canadian troops or that she was violating laws of the United States. These statements are baseless inventions. She had no guns nor trained gunners nor special ammunition, nor was she transporting troops nor violating any law of the United States. As to the warning of the passengers before she sailed, which in some quarters, is held as some sort of excuse for their subsequent murder, it only makes it clear that the intention to commit the crime, and the planning of it, took place before the ship sailed. The Cunard Company had decided shortly after the war started that in spite of the diminution of traffic they would be justified in running one big ship a month, if the boiler power was reduced by one fourth. Accordingly the "Lusitania's" boilers were closed and the ship began to run under these conditions, from November, 1914. Effort was made to reduce her speed from 24½ to 21 knots, but she was still the fastest transatlantic ship and in the Court's opinion the reduction of the ship's speed was of no significance and was a power in the circumstances. The attack of the submarine was murderous because it was made with a deliberate, and wholly unjustifiable, intention of killing people on board. The German authorities on the Laws of War at Sea themselves, establish beyond all doubt, that although in some cases, destruction of the enemy trader may be permissible, there is always an obligation first to secure the lives of those on board. The Court held there was no explosion of any part of the cargo. The case was held partly in camera, because the Attorney General did not wish to be published the advice given by the Admiralty to protect vessels from submarines and to protect the Lusitania, on this occasion, in particular. It was impossible, therefore, to discuss detail in the report, but it was made abundantly plain that the Admiralty had devoted the most anxious care and thought to the questions arising from the submarine peril and that they had diligently collected all available information bearing on this particular voyage. The official responsible for this deserved high praise. The whole blame for the cruel destruction of lives is solely with those who plotted and committed the crime.

July 17.

The following official announcement was issued on the 16th. "It has come to the attention of His Majesty's Government that an advertisement issued in *American Machinist* on May 6, by the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company, is being quoted in the United States as showing the type of weapon from America for the use of the British Army. The advertisement relates to the new kind of high explosive, effects of which are described as follows. The material is high in tensile strength and has a tendency to fracture into small pieces on the explosion of the shell. The timing of the fuse for this shell is similar to that of shrapnel, but differs in that two explosive acids are used in a large cavity to explode the shell. A combination of these two acids causes a terrific explosion, having more power than anything of the kind yet used. Fragments become coated with these acids in exploding, and wounds caused by them mean death, in terrible agony, within four hours, if not attended to immediately. From what we are able to learn of the conditions in the trenches it is not possible to get medical assistance to anyone in time to prevent fatal results. It is necessary immediately to cauterize the wounds, if in the body or head, or to amputate if in the limbs, as there seems to be no antidote that will counteract the poison. It can be seen from this that the shell is more effective than the regular shrapnel, since the wounds caused by shrapnel, with balls and fragments in the muscles, are not dangerous as they have not the poisonous element making the prompt attention necessary."

His Majesty's Government have reason to believe that this advertisement is not genuine, but was published with the deliberate intention of creating a false impression. However this may be, His Majesty's Government think it right to state that no order whatever for an explosive such as that described, has been given, either in America or elsewhere, and they neither have used nor contemplate using any invention whose effects are those described in the advertisement.

COMPANY MEETING.

China Mutual Life Insurance Co.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the China Mutual Life Insurance Company Ltd. was held July 12, at the head office of the Company Shanghai. Mr. C. R. Burkill presided, and was supported by Messrs. A. W. Burkill, G. M. Wheelock, H. P. Wadman, R. Macgregor and A. E. Algar (directors), S. B. Neill (Manager and Actuary), and J. K. Tweed (Manager and Secretary).

The notice convening the meeting, and the auditor's certificate, having been read, The Chairman said: Gentlemen, the past year, as you are all aware, has been one of exceptional anxiety and stress, and we feel that the policyholders and shareholders will agree with us that the results obtained are very satisfactory.

We are paying the same rate of bonus on policies maturing during the current financial year as paid last year, whereas it appears that most companies at home who have made valuations since the commencement of the war have been forced to reduce their scale of bonus.

We are also paying the same dividend, and I, as representing the policyholders, feel bound to thank the shareholders for their consideration to the policyholders in again accepting less than half the sum they are entitled to under the deed of settlement.

Turning to our Investments, you will observe from the footnote appearing below the balance sheet that we have taken what some may consider to be the somewhat drastic step of providing in full, by writing down, and by our investment reserve, for the depreciation in our investments due principally either directly or indirectly to the war.

The Board of Trade in England, which is responsible for the examination and publication of the accounts deposited under the Assurance Companies Act 1909, has announced its willingness to allow certificates relating to the valuation of life office securities to refer to the values as at December 31, 1913 in the case of securities then owned; while securities subsequently purchased may be valued at cost price.

A number of insurance companies at home have availed themselves of this permission; and as far as one can gather from the resumes of the reports published in the press, few companies have provided as we have done for the total depreciation.

It is of interest to record that the greater part of the depreciation which we have had to deal with has occurred in our Government securities, which were practically compulsory investments in connection with the deposits we had to make with the different Governments.

During the year we have introduced the non-forfeiture scheme. The benefit of this scheme was not confined to the new policies issued during the year, but was extended to every policy in force. This scheme has already been of much value to many of our policyholders during the financial difficulties caused by the effect of the war on commerce.

Our policies being issued as incontestable except for fraud, suicide within one year, or non-payment of premium, none of our policyholders whose policies were in force before the war and who are now on active service with the British or French armies have been called upon to pay any extra premium.

The war has interfered very considerably with our new business, but we consider that under the circumstances the amount we have secured must be considered to be satisfactory.

The loans to policyholders have increased considerably during the year. Immediately following the

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander O. W. B. Sk. with R.N. at the Marine Court this morning, P. O. Charles Aitken, charged Tang Lin, master of steam launch Oriental, with unlawfully moving about the harbour during prohibited hours on the 14th inst., without the permission of the officer in charge of the Examination Service. Defendant was fined \$10.

J. Witcomb, Examination Officer, Examination Launch No. 7, charged Lai Chu, boatman, with unlawfully attempting to enter the port during foggy weather, at 11.20 a.m., on the 18th inst. A fine of \$10 was imposed.

outbreak of war many of our policyholders applied for loans on their policies, which policies were in some cases the only security on which in the crisis then existing they could obtain cash. In every case where the policies had a loan value and the title was clear, loans were made without delay. Many insurance companies, in those of their branches in which monetary conditions were stringent, refused to make loans or postponed the advancing of the cash for varying periods. We, however, decided to continue making loans without delay, and were thus able to be of very real assistance to our policyholders in their difficulties, even though in some instances the laying down of the necessary liquid funds in the branches involved us in a loss, owing to exchange operations being almost suspended.

You will observe from the revenue account that we have paid in claims during the year the very considerable sum of \$1,424,000 in claims, and \$1,141,610 in bonuses, which is the best evidence we can offer that we are fulfilling our duties and justifying our existence.

To sum up our position briefly. During the year we have increased the value of our policies to our policyholders by the introduction of the non-forfeiture scheme. Out of the profit made during the year we are paying bonuses at the same rate as last year, dividends at the same rate as last year, and providing in full for the depreciation in securities.

The Chairman was asked whether the bonuses amounting to \$1,141,610 were to be given to shareholders, and replied, to policyholders. Shareholders would get only the dividend of \$1,500,000.

The following resolutions were put to the meeting and carried:—

"That the directors' report, together with the accounts and balance sheet for the year ended March 31, 1915, be and they are hereby accepted and passed."

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. H. P. Wadman. "That a dividend to shareholders for the year ended March 31, 1915, be paid and the same is hereby declared of 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital of \$1,500,000."

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by R. Macgregor. "That Mr. A. W. Burkill be and he is hereby re-elected a director of the Company."

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. A. E. Algar. "That the election of Mr. R. Macgregor as a director of the company be and it is hereby confirmed."

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkill. "That the election of Mr. A. E. Algar as a director of the company be and it is hereby confirmed."

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkill. "That Messrs. G. H. and N. Thomson be and they are hereby elected auditors of the company for the ensuing year."

Proposed by Mr. C. H. C. Platt, seconded by Mr. C. R. Shaw.—N. C. D. News.

RAILWAY AND CABLE COMPANIES.

Closed to Recruiting.

"The under-Secretary of State for War, replying to a question in the House of Commons on the 12th instant as to what steps were being taken to prevent withdrawals from industries rendering special service to the nation in connection with the prosecution of the war, stated that Railways and Cable Companies essential to the nation are closed to recruiting."

MISHAP TO HONG BEE.

Towed Back to Singapore in Disabled Condition.

The Hong Bee which, as reported the other day, broke down in the China Sea, has been brought back to Singapore and now lies at Keppel Harbour. Her trouble is a broken crank shaft; a mishap which occurred some 150 miles north while the vessel was on her way to China.

The Hong Bee is 2,056 tons net, owned by the Ho Hong Steamship Company and engaged in the cooie traffic between Singapore and China ports. She left port last week-end with several hundred Chinese coolies and a considerable number of other Chinese passengers on board but, as stated, she became disabled when about 150 miles away. With a broken crank she was quite helpless and with the possibility of bad weather the prospect was not very pleasant, for coolies in large numbers are apt to cause trouble when things go wrong, especially in circumstances such as attend a breakdown at sea. The stoppage occurred last Sunday night and until well on in the following day the Hong Bee drifted. An attempt by the second officer during the night deserves mention. He manned a boat and, in what might be described as mid-ocean, set off in the hopes of intercepting any passing vessel. His lantern failed to attract attention, but, sighting lights in the far distance, the boat's crew rowed lustily until they reached what turned out to be Capt. Bredenburg's cable ship, the Patrol, which was working upon cable repairs. She came into touch with the disabled vessel and wired to Singapore, who instructed her to stand by to assist Capt. van Egdom till the Singapore Harbour Board tug Varunha came out to take the vessel in tow. Capt. Davies set out without delay and came up with the Hong Bee after she had been in a helpless state for three days. Fortunately the weather had continued favourable and remained so during the tow back to Singapore, which was accomplished without further incident.

It seems that the Hong Bee, soon after the accident to her shaft, drifted rather north, just outside the track of ships and though she flew all the necessary distress signals her plight was not apparently realised by several vessels which passed at a considerable distance. It was a lucky circumstance that the Patrol was working in the region and that through the efforts of Capt. Bredenburg she was able to secure assistance, otherwise the ship's officers might have found themselves in a ticklish corner.—*Straits Times*.

THE KWANGTUNG
FLOODS

FURTHER DETAILS.

HONGKONG RELIEF
MEASURES.

Though the floods have very decidedly abated and the Canton fire is out, there is little or no abatement in the distress brought about by both. We continue to receive accounts of the happenings of the past week from new arrivals; some of these naturally recapitulate what our readers already know, but others contain many new odds and ends of interest.

Apparently the failure of the electric light within the city was only local, for, in parts, (even in the flooded districts) it worked as usual throughout. One gentleman remarks on the extreme nonchalance with which those Chinese not directly affected by the flood have been regarding the situation. Some have not even taken the trouble to discover if their relatives were alive or dead. In one case, a man found a tub floating on the river, containing a baby and the sum of three hundred dollars. He took the three hundred dollars—but left the baby. The tub floated down stream to another village, where a man of less mean mould rescued the child.

In low-lying districts like Wong Sha and Sai Kwan the water stood, for some days, at nine feet. The predicament of Europeans in such neighbourhoods can only be imagined. One man tells us that he lived entirely on rice, and eggs of an uncertain age. When he wanted food he despatched his cook in search thereof and trusted to luck. Usually the cook swam to one of the shops that had been able to remove its stock to a higher storey; a basket was lowered on a string for the purchase money and a parcel of rice followed.

The Chinese police have won big opinions for themselves by reason of their promptness and pluck, though we do not hear very laudatory accounts of the exploits of the soldiers who were told off to relief work. The police in Pun Tong alone have saved several thousands of people and are deserving of the very highest praise.

So far as the Europeans in the native city were concerned, it was the loneliness, the absence of news and the utter feeling of helplessness that hurt more than the rough and ready meals. The only break in the monotony was an occasional crash, followed by despairing and quickly stifled screams, which told of another house collapsed and more lives lost. In many parts of the city the water was higher than the level of the gates, which made absolute prisoners of those who could not dive under the arch; for no boats could hope to reach them. On the other hand, many parts of the old city were never affected at all and have remained dry throughout, owing to their lucky altitude.

We still hear no confirmation of the story spread by Chinese telegrams, to the effect that the fire was intentionally caused. As it originated in the Tung Hing street (commonly known as "Kerosene Oil Street") there is every likelihood of it having been purely due to accident. Tung Hing Street is the centre of the foreign supplies quarter—the area lying to the left of the Steamboat Company's wharves. Tide was running in at the time, and the flaming oil, assisted by the breeze, naturally spread everywhere.

Apocryphal of a fire, a wire was received in the Colony this morning to the effect that there has been an outbreak at Fatsien, and that over a thousand houses have been destroyed.

The current on the river itself is still remarkably strong and minor casualties are constantly occurring. On Saturday morning, opposite the Honam custom house, a launch, laden with rice for distribution, capsized, and the inmates are believed to have perished. The waste ground opposite the British boat wharves, outside the old custom house, is being employed as a public mortuary, and needless to say, the scenes

witnessed there have been of the ghastliest.

One of the most ironical features of the situation is that the British and French war craft, which on other occasions always lent handsome help to sufferers by flood, are, of course, barred from entering the river on account of China's neutrality. The U.S.S. Wilmington, however, has done splendid service; and her arrival on Saturday morning, with supplies and with men prepared to help in rescue work, was a welcome sight. She got to business at once and has already accomplished much. As we anticipated in a former account, Honam Island has been one of the worst sufferers. Many of the houses have enormous holes in their sides, while many more have been twisted from their foundations and stand at any and every angle. One man, whose business lies on the island, when asked when he thought of returning, airily suggested that his premises have probably long ago been washed away.

Many of the stories as to exorbitant rates being demanded for sampans hire are unhappily true. In one case a sampan was seen waiting outside a nearly submerged house, and its crew were coolly asking seventy dollars a head of the people on the roofs—people whose lives were threatened by flood and starvation and who had lost their all!

Up till Saturday, the Shamen was in an indescribable state of confusion, and its only use seemed to be to act as a short cut for native refugees whose warm bed across it from east to west, most of them with no luggage whatever—as dejected and miserable as the non-sufferers were gay and business like. Every kind of craft has been figuring there, from the newest in motor boats to the oldest and most primitive in rafts. A situation that has been fruitful in diversion and comic adventure for the men of the Settlement has been a most trying one for women and children. One man, anxious to get his wife and baby to Hongkong, captured a dugout in which he placed the mother and child and as many of their belongings as possible, and, with the aid of some coolies, proceeded to tow the little craft in the direction of the British steam boat—a proceeding which answered admirably till she got aground on stones and rubbish and had to be unloaded.

RELIEF FROM HONGKONG. As will be seen from a subscription list and a catalogue of gifts in kind which follow, Hongkong has done its best to meet the disaster; and other practical measures are being taken to make the outlook a little less black. On Saturday evening the S. S. Tai Ming left for the interior, loaded up with a further instalment of provisions. The owners, the Kwong Wing Company, not only sent those at their own expense but very generously gave free passages to as many persons as could be accommodated who had relatives in the Wuchow district to whom they wished to convey foodstuffs. This kindness will be the more appreciated in that food is reaching prohibitive prices. A steam launch, with a Chinese military escort, will be in waiting at Wuchow to tow the Tai Ming into the interior.

European firms continue to come forward with very practical help. The Standard Oil Company has placed one of its large lighters at the disposal of the Relief Committee for the conveyance of supplies to Canton and the North River, and the Asiatic Petroleum Company has lent a motor boat by which the Committee is sending a large number of bags of rice to Wuchow and the vicinity. We understand, too, that all the local river steamship companies, European and Chinese, are transporting, freight free, all rice shipped from here to Canton.

We learn that Mr. Tang Iu-kwong, formerly chief of police in Canton, who, as we reported at the time, has been appointed to a Government post in Kwangsi Province, has very considerably postponed his journey in order to be able to assist the Tung Wah in its relief work.

The Chinese theatrical performance, which has been under way for months past on behalf of local

charities, begins to-night at the Koh Shing Theatre. In view of the flood distress, 40 per cent. of the takings will go to the Tung Wah—the Kwong Wah, the Alice Memorial Hospital and the Public Dispensaries, taking respectively 30, 20 and 10 per cent. Undoubtedly the performance is to be on a magnificent scale and will be a finer affair than anything of the kind that has ever taken place here. The finest actors in South China have been engaged and the play will continue for five nights and four days. Mr. Li Wing-kwong, of the Wing Hing Bank, has guaranteed every cent of the huge outlay necessary, so that all money taken will be clean profit; and the promoters hope to realise at least \$40,000. Mr. Ho Ngh-lau, proprietor of the Tai Ping Theatre has decided to close his own house so that there may be no counter-attractions, while Mr. Tsai of the San Company, is giving gold medals to prominent benefactors and patrons.

The Victoria Theatre devoted the whole of yesterday's takings (three performances) to the Flood Relief Fund and, by way of helping on the good work still further, will give the proceeds of the two performances next Friday (the second of which will be a special benefit concert) to the same worthy object.

GIFTS OF RICE ETC. FROM
HONGKONG.

By the courtesy of the Hon. The Secretary for Chinese Affairs we are able to give the following list of goods despatched from Hongkong, up to date.

July 14, 300 Bags Rice to Canton.

July 15, 300 Bags Rice to Canton.

July 15, 15 Bags Rice to Wuchow per s.s. Samsui.

July 15, 50 Bags Rice to Tak-hing per s.s. Samsui.

July 15, 100 Bags Rice to Shing-shing per s.s. U.S.S. Calao.

July 15, 100 Bags Rice to Satschiu per s.s. U.S.S. Wilmington.

July 15, 300 Bags Rice to Canton per s.s. U.S.S. Wilmington.

July 16, 300 Bags Rice to Canton.

July 17, 300 Bags Rice to Canton.

July 19, 1500 Bags Rice to Canton.

July 19, 1200 Bags Rice to Canton per "Helen."

July 19, 1800 Bags Rice to North River per "Helen."

July 19, 1000 Bags Rice to Wuchow and neighbourhood per motor boat Tungkong.

July 19, 50 Bags Rice to Tak-hing per s.s. Lintan.

Total—7315 Bags (7245 gunny bags and 70 mat bags).

Up to July 19 1915 19 lbs Biscuits to Canton.

18 Baskets Biscuits to Canton.

2 Bags Biscuits to Canton.

500 lbs Biscuits to Canton.

4 Baskets boiled eggs to Canton.

7 Bags Rice offal to Canton.

[The above were presented.]

Rice brought up

to July 18 ... 10,698 Mat bags.

Do ... 1,605 Gunny ..

Total ... 12,201

Each gunny bag weighs about 240 lbs.

Each mat bag weighs about 170 lbs.

TUNG WAH SUBSCRIPTION
LIST NO. 3.

The Tung Wah Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund:

From Benevolent Society of Rowe Lima, Peru £1000 at 1/9 5/18, \$11,281.00.

From Chinese Consul and Six Companies of San Francisco \$5,000.00.

Per Kwong Wah Hospital \$1,420.36.

Messrs. Shawan Tones and Co. \$10,000.00.

The following subscribed \$500

Mr. Ho Kom Tong, Mr. Chan Chik Yau, Messrs. Yat Chong, Mr. Chan Wan.

The following subscribed \$300.00—Mr. Li Shek Pang, Mr. Choo U Lan.

The following subscribed \$200.00—Hon. Mr. H.E. Pollock K.C., Messrs. Cheung Wo, Messrs. Kam Wo Chan, Mr. Shun Yik.

Mr. Ho Ping Woon, Mr. Foo Yik Pang, Mr. Yeung Sai Ngau, Leun Yik Insurance Co.

Local Help.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary asks us to make public the following:

It is not intended to make an appeal to the public for subscription for the relief of the widespread distress caused by the floods on the West River, but persons desiring to subscribe in aid of such relief should send their donations to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

That officer is in close touch with the Tung Wah Hospital Committee, who are organising a Relief Fund among the Chinese Community.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkins, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Parades.

(Central Police Station). Monday, July 19th.—Nos. 1 & 2 Portuguese Platoons and Chinese Recruits. 5.30 p.m.

Tuesday, July 20th.—Combined Parade. British Company at Volunteer Headquarters, 5.30 p.m.

Portuguese and Chinese Companies at Central at 5.15 p.m. to draw Rifles as follows:—

Portuguese Company.

Nos. 1 & 2 Platoons: Martinis.

Nos. 3 & 4 Platoons: Winchester.

Chinese Company.

Nos. 1 & 2 Platoons: Winchester.

Nos. 3 & 4 Platoons: Martinis.

Rifles.

Constables Leite and Ozorio of the Portuguese Company are to immediately return their Winchester to the Armoury.

Absence from the Colony.

Members leaving the Colony for any period whatever must notify their Platoon Commanders, and not the Chief Inspector or the D.S.P. Platoon, and Company Commanders leaving the Colony must notify the D.S.P.

Members who, before leaving the Colony, are required, under the Traveller's Restriction Ordinance, to obtain a pass issued by or under the authority of the D.S.P., must produce a written "leave of absence" signed by the D.S.P.

General Notification dated April 22nd, 1915, is cancelled in so far as it relates to absence from the Colony.

The following subscribed \$150.00:—Messrs. Wong Lap Kee.

Messrs. Po On Loong and Staff, \$123.00.

Hang King Club, \$110.55.

Chau Kwan School, \$104.85.

The following subscribed \$100.00:—Mr. Yat On, Mr. Ku On, Mr. Yu King Shu, Mr. Cheng Yu Sam, Mr. Tong Sun, Mr. Mak Yuet Shan, Messrs. Hang Cheong Chan, Messrs. Tai Wo Chang of Bangkok, Mr. Lam Wong-shue, Mr. Chin Shu-cho, Messrs. Wing Cheung Shing, Messrs. Yee Tai Hong, Societe Anonyme de Navigation Chineoise de la Cochine Chine, Messrs. Kwan Mow, Messrs. Chap Cheung Hong, Messrs. Yuen Saung, Messrs. Wing Tung Tak, Messrs. Cheung Fat Yuen, Messrs. Tui Cheong Loon, Messrs. Hip-tou and Co., Mr. Tai Lai-chun, Mr. H. S. Playfair, Mr. Wong Ping-yan, Mr. Leung Tin-kwai, Mr. Cheong Tin-shan, Mr. Tong Shing-Hi, Mr. Wong Tai-yang, Mr. Leung Yue-shing, Mr. Wong Kam-fuk, Staff of the Hongkong Printing Press \$96.60.

The following subscribed:—\$50: Mr. P. W. Goldring, Mr. A. F. Aroulli.

The following subscribed:—\$25.00: Mr. J. R. Wood, Mr. A. E. Wood, Annamimaine, Sin Chik N-shih.

Mrs. An Ho-shi, \$20.00.

Mr. H. \$5.00.

Mr. G. H. Gray, 1.00.

Already acknowledged \$143, 065.88.

Total \$169,853.24.

Local Help.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary asks us to make public the following:

It is not intended to make an appeal to the public for subscription for the relief of the widespread distress caused by the floods on the West River, but persons desiring to subscribe in aid of such relief should send their donations to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

That officer is in close touch with the Tung Wah Hospital Committee, who are organising a Relief Fund among the Chinese Community.

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Local Help.

HEAVY FINE
FOR OPIUM OFFENCE.

French Prisoners in Court.

This afternoon in the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Leopold Birot was charged on remand with importing and being in unlawful possession of prepared opium valued at \$35,000, and Maurice Verdillies also appeared to answer similar charges in respect of \$75,000 worth of opium. Mr. R. O. Hutchison appeared for the prosecution, Mr. C. G. Alabaster instructed by Mr. M. J. D. Stephens appeared for the defence of Verdillies and Mr. M. J. D. Stephens for the defendant Birot. The case against Verdillies was taken first.

The statement of the accused was taken as admitting the weight of 250 kilograms of prepared opium, that it was not Government prepared opium. Mr. Alabaster said that the charges were brought under the wrong section, and on this Mr. Hutchison made the necessary amendment.

The defendant said that the opium was not on the manifest of the s.s. Polynesien because if it had been he would have had to take it ashore, and he was to receive his money on board.

Mr. Alabaster took the objection that the Mail Ships Act 1891 was not complied with. The mail ships act and the Order-in-Council under it places the French Mail and the French Mail only, and a Mail of no other country in a position analogous to that of a ship of war. Process would not be executed on them until certain diplomatic formalities had to be observed. They were, in fact, treated as a portion of the territory of the country from which they came, not only in that country and upon the High Seas, but also in the waters of other countries. Revenue Officers were forbidden to go on ships having the status of a ship of war, Verdillies had in his possession a permit from the French Authority valid for one year from last February to buy and sell opium in French territory. The defendant was approached by certain people in this Colony for the purchase of certain "merchandise," which he, Birot, had no doubt meant the prepared opium. It stuck out in the letters that he was to bring it upon a mail steamer, that he was to receive the payment for it on board the steamer and that the whole transaction so far as he was concerned would take place on board the steamer that was to say, upon French territory under their licence. The defendant believed that so long as he did not come ashore and the property did not pass on shore but in French territory he was entitled to sell the opium to any purchaser and that it was not for him to enquire too deeply into the purposes for which the purchaser intended to put it. In those circumstances if his Worship should be against him, and he did not think his Worship would be against him, his Worship would see that it was a case to be dealt with the utmost leniency. He did not imagine that he was selling it otherwise than on French territory, and he considered that owing to the licence he had a right to sell it upon French territory. Verdillies was a member of the Class 1885 and a reservist of his city and he had got leave from Saigon.

Mr. Hutchison said the French Mail was flying the Police flag and the Revenue Officer went on board the ship with the police and apparently they were in order. What arrangement the police had with the French mail he was not able to inform his Worship. The licence to sell opium in Saigon, he was prepared to prove, was made out in the name of a Chinese.

His Worship inflicted a fine of \$15,000 or in default imprisonment for twelve months.

Mr. Alabaster, on behalf of the defendant who broke down, advanced a strong plea for leniency, and His Worship said he would consider representations made to him through the French Consul within a week.

The case against the man Birot, which was of a similar nature was next proceeded with. Mr. Stephens said that the defendant

SACRED GROUND.

Battlefields Viewed
from A Flemish Hill.

In the following despatch Mr. John Buchan, the special correspondent of the *Daily News*, describes the battleground of Mesines, Ypres, St. Eloi, Hill 60, and the ridge of Notre Dame de Lorette:—"The first sight of the front, he says, is in the nature of an anti-climax, if it takes the form of a birds-eye view from a hill-top. The whole hinterland is a beehive of military preparations, and leaves an unforgettable impression of sustained effort. Then come the last narrow roads filled with battalions retiring into reserve or advancing to the trenches, and motor convoys without intermission, and every hamlet full of khaki. And at the end of it all these red zigzags and smoke puffs and muffled undertones of sound. A spectacular battle with flags and charging masses would seem a greater drama in this secret warfare hidden in the earth and the crooks of hill.

Tenth Army's Feats. South east one sees the tops of chimneys behind a swell of land, where Armentieres lies. Beyond is the brume which marks a plain—the Black Country of the Pas de Calais—and on the far horizon a faint line of upland. That is the ridge of Notre Dame de Lorette, from which recently the French made one of the greatest thrusts of the war in the west. We in England have heard far too little of that wonderful campaign of the Tenth Army round Arras. There, on October 4, Mand'huy flung back a deadly assault of Von Bulow at a time when his left flank was not yet protected by the British troops. There, on October 24, the Prussian Guard drove in vain against the French lines based on the Arras lunette of hills. On the right, hidden behind the hill of Kemmel, is the famous Ploegsteert Wood, where, in the most fantastic system of trenches conceivable, our troops have been confronting the Saxon 19th Corps since October. Further north, and still in sight, is a line of shattered buildings on a ridge.

That is Mesines, which Allenby's cavalry held till November 1, when they were driven out after a fierce struggle. Along that ridge runs the high road from Armentieres to Ypres, and its possession was one of the main German objectives. They held most of it to-day, for the great campaign of the autumn, if it did not give them a road to Calais, gave them better trench positions than ours, and on higher ground. Just opposite our hill-top is the village of Wytschaete, some broken red walls on the ridge, and below it, in a field of yellow mustard, are the opposing trench lines. These slopes to the left of the ruins are Petit Bois and Maedelsteed, which the Gordons and the Royal Scots fought for desperately last December. Half a mile north the situation changes, for now the British lines are on the heights. Just over the Dickebusch pond there is a wooded slope with a skeleton house at the top of it. That was once the chateau of Hollebeke, and to the left of it is the hamlet of St. Eloi, which we held in the November fighting and again in March in the counter-attack after Neuve Chapelle.

admitted having brought the opium into the colony on board the s.s. Gaimann but thought the man ought to be charged under section 47. He intended to transfer the opium on board the French Mail. His client was not aware of the ordinance and though of course he could not plead ignorance of the law, he had no knowledge of the ordinance passed on February 1914, and he had no intention of breaking the law. He went to Amoy in response to a telegram from Saigon. He did not intend to land the opium at all, but it was intended to put it on board the French Mail through another person and all it was intended to do was to give it over to some other person.

His Worship inflicted a fine of five thousand dollars or in default imprisonment for four months.

There begins the famous salient of Ypres, which is likely to be regarded by future generations as the classic battleground of the British army. Every field and spur and farmstead is famous. That brownish patch to the right of the distant church spire is Hill 60, where one of our divisions has for weeks struggled against howitzer fire and poison gas. There the Klein Zillebeke ridge begins, and a hundred yards east ragged the crucial struggle on October 31, when Mcusay, with a division of the French 9th Corps, held the position by dismounting his cavalry escort and drawing upon cooks and ambulance men for the attack.

There, too, on the evening of November 6, Kavanagh's Household Brigade saved the situation by their charge, and the Blues and the 2nd Life Guards lost their commanders. Along the ridge towards Ghelvelot Cavan's Brigade made their famous stand, and there Lawford's Brigade came out of action reduced to its brigadier, five officers, and 700 men. A little to the north, where the ground from a distance looks like well arranged covers on an English estate, the charge of the 2nd Worcesters saved our battle on the fateful afternoon of October 31, and eleven days later the assault of the Prussian Guard broke itself against our 1st Division.

Still further north, beyond the town, the second battle of Ypres has raged since April 22. The tale of this great fight has still to be written—a tale not less splendid than the epic of the autumn, for if the situation in the second battle was strategically less critical than in the first, the heroism of the stand was not less splendid, and to the menace of superior numbers and far more numerous guns was added the horror of poison gas. There the Canadians and other of our troops won eternal glory.

We still hold the salient of Ypres, but it is no longer the same salient. The sharp angle of November has been replaced by an easy curve several miles shorter in diameter. Ghelvelot, with its famous cross-roads, is lost to us; and Zonnebeke and Langemark, and Bixchoote, where Dubois' Zouaves fought so gallantly in November. The retention of the salient Ypres is not a strategical necessity. It might be cut off without disadvantage, as the Russians cut off the salient of Lodz. What the future may bring is unknown, but the value of the British stand of the past month is clear beyond all doubt.

We have detained a great German force and prevented the Wurmbergers from sending reinforcements to Von Bulow. The French success at Lens was much to our holding battle along the Ypres Canal. But the ground we have lost is too sacred for us to view it passing from us without regret. Come day we shall advance, is the resolve of every soldier, and shall hold again the resting-places of our heroic dead.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"SANGOLA."

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at once, at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 1 p.m. on 21st instant, will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. Agents.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1915.

Salient of Ypres.

There begins the famous salient of Ypres, which is likely to be regarded by future generations as the classic battleground of the British army. Every field and spur and farmstead is famous. That brownish patch to the right of the distant church spire is Hill 60, where one of our divisions has for weeks struggled against howitzer fire and poison gas. There the Klein Zillebeke ridge begins, and a hundred yards east ragged the crucial struggle on October 31, when Mcusay, with a division of the French 9th Corps, held the position by dismounting his cavalry escort and drawing upon cooks and ambulance men for the attack.

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WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition of yesterday:—]

GLASGOW BY-ELECTION.

July 18, 1.00 p.m.
A by-election in Central Glasgow was necessitated by the Unionist Mr. Ralston persisting in opposing the Official Unionist candidate, Mr. Macleod. The latter was returned by 5,341 votes to Ralston's 266.

THE WAR LOAN.

July 18, 1.00 p.m.
Sir Herbert L. Samuel (Postmaster General), speaking at Middlesbrough said that till yet only twenty four millions of the War Loan had been subscribed through Post Office vouchers.

THE COALFIELDS TROUBLE.

July 18, 1.00 p.m.
A conference in London between Mr. Runciman and the miners' executive failed to effect a settlement; and it was adjourned. Today the executive told Mr. Runciman that a ballot of the coal field would completely endorse their action. Cardiff delegates said that the increase of the adverse voting with regard to the Government's terms was entirely due to the Proclamation. The special correspondents in the South Wales coalfields describe the miners as most odorous, and unperturbed by the Munitions Tribunal.

The miners are firmly convinced that the coal owners are making huge profits, therefore, they cannot see why the demands equivalent to less than sixpence per ton, cannot be granted. No where is the strike expected to be of long duration, one reason being the Union funds are depleted.

THE SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT.

July 18, 1.00 p.m.
The Jewish Chronicle announces that the Hon. Venetia Stanley, daughter of Baron Sheffield, has adopted the Jewish faith.

THE LUSITANIA FINDING.

REMARKABLE VERDICT AGAINST GERMANY.

July 17, 1.05 p.m.
Lord Mersey has delivered his judgment in regard to the sinking of the Lusitania. His Lordship found that the torpedoing was done not merely with the intention of sinking the ship, but destroying the lives of the passengers. No warning was given nor was the vessel requested to "heave to"; the Lusitania carried no guns, nor ammunition therefor, nor troops. She violated no laws of the United States. She carried a number of cases of cartridges as cargo, but this was entered on the manifest. There was no other explosive on board. The Captain had not followed the Admiralty's advice in some respects, but blame was not for that imputable to him, as he was entitled to exercise his own skilled judgment.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

FRENCH REPULSE ALL GERMAN ATTACKS.

July 17, 8.05 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris a communique states:—The cannonade continued during the night, north of Souchez. Grenade fighting occurred in Arzonne at Marie Theres. Two German attacks on our positions west of Boureuilles was repulsed. Another night attack on our trenches in the Forest of Parroy was frustrated, as likewise were assaults on Banderapt and Bonnetonne.

THE FIGHT IN GALLIOLI.

(Official telegram from the British Foreign Office.)

London, July 16.

Sir Ian Hamilton reports that on July 12 the Allied forces made an attack at daybreak with their right and right centre. After heavy and confused fighting lasting all day, the troops engaged, including a French corps, succeeded in carrying two strongly held and fortified lines of trenches, the ground covered by the advance varying in depth from 200 to 400 yards.

The second phase of operations was then undertaken and the right section of the enemy's line was attacked. As in the former phase, the first line of trenches was easily carried, the preliminary bombardment having been very successful. Following up this success our troops took the second line of trenches, capturing some 80 prisoners and by nightfall the line was consolidated some 400 yards in advance of our original position in this part of the field.

In the course of the night 12th-13th two counter attacks were repulsed. During the hours of darkness it was found that the British right had progressed too far and the Turks made a successful bomb attack recapturing a section of the trenches. This position being vital to the safety of the line a further attack was organised and a brigade of the Royal Naval Division, supported by French artillery, was sent forward, and with the support of 75's retook the trenches. Meanwhile the French pushed their extreme right down to the mouth of the river Kerevas D. re where it runs into the sea. This position was maintained without difficulty during the night 13th-14th. As on the previous night the enemy counter attacked but without success. Thus in these successful operations the whole original objective was obtained except on one small portion of about 300 yards which still remains in the hands of the Turks. Four hundred and twenty-two prisoners were captured of whom 200 were taken by the French in their first attack.

FRENCH CHASE AND CAPTURE GERMAN.

(Havas Telegram.)

July 16.

French stock now stands at 69.
Yesterday on the whole front in Argonne artillery activity prevailed all day. In the Dardanelles we occupied the base—Kerevas valley, taking 450 prisoners and inflicting very heavy losses on the enemy.

Tec-jay in Lorraine we repulsed very violent attacks notably in Parroy Forest where we chased and dispersed the enemy taking prisoners from the attacking forces who had attained our defence net works.

Petrograd.—The enemy, reinforced, advanced against Goldingen; Austrian platoons crossed the Dnieper under our fire. Fighting is still proceeding.

Rome.—We developed the offensive in Upper Cadore, occupying Mount Salkofen Passerico.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIANS TAKE 28,000 PRISONERS.

(Havas Telegram.)

July 16.

French stock now stands at 69.10.
Yesterday we attacked between Vienne le Chateau and Marie Theres in Argonne, occupying different points in the German trenches.

To-day we captured a line of trenches south of Carleur Castle. A Socialist Congress in France, passed unanimously, a resolution affirming their whole-hearted willingness to support all endeavours of the Government with regard to National defence. Petrograd.—The enemy crossed the Narow occupying important banks. Important forces are advancing between the Orgiz and Lydynia rivers. We retired on our second line on the 11th inst. We took as prisoners, 297 officers and 22,646 soldiers.
Rome.—Nothing to report.

GENERAL BOTHA THANKED BY THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

July 16, 1.35 p.m.

The House of Lords has unanimously carried a Botha resolution in similar terms to that proposed by Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons.

THE GERMAN MOVE IN POLAND.

July 16, 1.35 p.m.

Experts in Petrograd state that a German advance on Warsaw from the north, has begun on a hundred miles front between the Mlava-Warsaw railway and the river Pisse, with the marshes beyond. It aims at effecting a junction with the Galician armies, now about one hundred and eighty miles away and crushing everything between.

The Russian defensive system in the intervening space comprises a fortified area extending for eighty miles north and south and one hundred and twenty miles west and east, from the Novogorodsk fortress in the north to Ivangorod fortress in the south and from the fortified lines on Bzura in the west to the fortress of Brestlitovsk in the east.

Everywhere the Germans are bound to make frontal attacks and the Russians are preparing to meet the onset by fighting a series of delaying actions, penalising the enemy to the utmost and then retiring to further prepared positions, as they did during the Galician retreat.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

DARDANELLES SUCCESS.

July 16, 1.35 p.m.

A French communique regarding the Dardanelles success states that the Turkish second line was formed in a magnificent charge by the Zouaves and Foreign Legionaries.

The enemy's losses, as the result of the two days' fighting, were most heavy as the artillery frequently surprised them in close formations.

Germans and the Attacks of the Allies.

July 16, 8.25 p.m.

According to German wireless reports the Allies have resumed their attacks on Achibaba with desperate energy.

FRENCH AEROPLANES DAMAGE MILITARY STATION.

July 17, 1.45 a.m.

Last night's Paris communique reports lively artillery actions at Arrais. The enemy from the right bank of the Aisne and west of Soissons showered four thousand shells on the Fontenoy sector last night and then attempted a surprise attack on one of our works, but failed. There was comparative quiet in the Argonne region.

Ten French aeroplanes bombed the military station at Chauny damaging large stores of war material.

AUSTRALIA STILL SENDING MORE MEN AND ARMS.

July 16, 1.35 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne reports that the siege artillery brigade for the front marched through the streets and was acclaimed by the crowd.

GERMANS WORSTED IN A FIERCE BATTLE IN LORRAINE.

July 6, 5.55 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent in Paris states that the only attempt of the Germans last night in Argonne was defeated by a curtain of fire, but a most fierce battle was fought at Lointry, in Lorraine, when the Germans were concentrating for a main attack on a front of three kilometres against position which they had previously lost.

The Official Communique.
The official communique in regard to the fight adds: This attack was accompanied by a bombardment on a vast front with isolated infantry attacks as demonstrations. The enemy were everywhere repulsed. They only gained one footing in a thicket but were immediately driven out. The Germans also reached our entanglements in the Forest of Parroy. They were, however, defeated by our fire and left numbers of prisoners.

The losses of the enemy throughout were apparently heavy.

THE CROWN PRINCE STILL "VICTORIOUS."

July 16, 8.25 p.m.

A Paris official note contradicts the German claim to a success by the Crown Prince in Argonne, and emphasises that the Berlin communique has attempted to convert the Crown Prince's failure into a success. A German momentary advantage owing to the use of a great quantity of gas, is greatly exaggerated, while French successful counter-attacks are ignored. No French guns were either captured or put out of action, while the German losses were heavy.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF BOTHA'S MEN IN CAPE TOWN.

July 16, 8.25 p.m.

A message from Reuter's correspondent at Capetown states that the first detachments of General Sir Louis Botha's home-coming troops have arrived and met with a splendid reception as they marched through the streets to the City Hall where the Mayor welcomed them. He said he anticipated a noble response from South Africa to the call for volunteers for the European battlefield.

General Thompson emphasised that the troops had only been able to leave the peninsula owing to the long arm of the British fleet. He congratulated the Cape artillery on their fine guns and splendid trucks without losing a horse.

(Continued on page 10.)

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER.

By order of the Mortgagees, Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on

THURSDAY, the 22nd day of July, 1915 at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Properties situate at Mong-kok-tsui, Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Mong-kok-tsui aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office respectively as Kowloon Marine Lots Nos. 64 and 65 together with all buildings erected thereon respectively. Term 75 years and 75 years respectively. Annual Crown rents \$137.00 and \$8.00 respectively. Areas 13,508 Square feet and 9,470 Square feet respectively.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

The Auctioneer, Hongkong, 12th July, 1915.

NOTICES.

G. 1512 R.

TRAVELLERS RESTRICTION ORDINANCE.

The Public are informed that the Permanent Passes issued by the Provost Marshal will not be available after August 7th next. Any person desiring to renew a Permanent Pass should give notice to the Captain Superintendent of Police stating in full the reasons for his request, the places to which he desires to proceed, the average number of journeys made out of the Colony a month, and at the same time return the Permanent Pass in his possession.

If the application is granted it will be necessary for the applicant to forward two copies of his photograph, and call personally at the Central Police Station.

The size of the photograph shall be about 2" x 3".

C. Mc I. MESSER,

Captain Superintendent of Police.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

It is hereby notified that an interim dividend of £2.30 per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the Half Year ending 30th June, 1915, at rate of 1/9.5/16 per dollar.

The dividend will be payable on and after Monday, the 16th August, 1915, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The Register of Shares of the Corporation will be closed from Monday, the 2nd of August to Saturday, the 14th August, 1915 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

N. J. STABB,

Chief Managers, Hongkong, 13th July, 1915.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price.—

"COMET."

\$3.85 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$4.25 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG,

168 Des Voeux Road, Cen.

(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

KWONG YUEN,

91 Des Voeux Road, West

Dn's forget after the Show

Savory and Light Refreshments

ALEXANDER CAFE

Opp. T. I. Midland

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 16th July, 1915

17th & 18th Episodes

The "Perils of Pauline"

See the Thrilling and Startling experiences of "PAULINE" being shot through the Torpedo Tube of a Submarine.

Pathe's British Gazettes

Keystone Comedies.

Shortly to be shown

"SHERLOCK HOLMES."

and

"OTHELLO."

The Management will not Guarantee Reserved seats 10 minutes after rise of Curtain.

BIJOU THEATRE.

Commencing SATURDAY, 17th July.

The great exclusive drama

THE CURSE OF GREED

in 8 parts, length 10,000 feet

Wednesday, 21st July

the thrilling detective drama

THE MYSTERY OF SYDNEY STREET in 3 parts, etc.

NOTICES.

STOVES AND BLOWLAMPS.

Alex. Ross & Co. have recently taken over the agency of the "Optimus" works, Stockholm, and will

be pleased to supply from stock any kind of Kerosene Stove or Blowlamp at very reasonable prices.

Please call to inspect at Machinery Office

4, Des Voeux Road.

BATHING

EVERY EVENING AT NORTH BEACH.

ICES.

Cold Minerals, Tea, Coffee, Cakes, etc. Supplied from 4 p.m. daily at Hongkong prices. With Best attendance.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

CATERERS.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road

PUBLIC COMPANIES

NOTICE.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING Co., Ltd.

An Interim Dividend of Two Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1915, will be payable on Thursday, 29th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, the 20th July to Thursday, the 29th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,

Acting Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.

General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.

An Interim Dividend of Three & half Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1915 will be payable on Thursday, 29th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, the 20th July to Thursday, the 29th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,

Acting Secretary

Hongkong, 13th July, 1915.

THE WAR.

COUNTRIES ENGAGED.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Italy
	Japan
	Serbia
	Montenegro

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.

July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Serbia.

July 31—Russia orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia. French Cabinet orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 2—German forces enter Luxembourg.

Aug. 4—England sends ultimatum, demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum.

Aug. 5—England at war.

Aug. 7—Germans enter Liege. French invade southern Alsace.

Aug. 15—Austrians enter Serbia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

Aug. 17—British land in France.

Aug. 19—Beginning of battle of Lorraine.

Aug. 20—Germans enter Brussels.

Aug. 23—Germans enter Namur.

Aug. 24—British begin retreat from Mons.

Aug. 25—French evacuate Maastricht.

Aug. 26—Germans take Longwy.

Aug. 27—Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Tsingtau.

Aug. 28—Battle of Heligoland.

Sept. 2—German advance reaches Sedan. French Government moves to Bordeaux.

Sept. 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.

Sept. 5—Battle of the Marne begins.

Sept. 7—Mauve taken by the Germans.

Sept. 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.

Sept. 20—Germans bombard Rheims.

Sept. 22—German submarine sinks British cruiser Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue.

Sept. 26—Indian troops land at Marseilles.

Sept. 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.

Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Augustow.

Oct. 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.

Oct. 7—Bombardment of Antwerp.

Oct. 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.

Oct. 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.

Oct. 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on the Yser.

Oct. 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 16—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.

Oct. 24—Ten days battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.

Oct. 27—Russians reoccupy Lodz and Radom.

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Oct. 29—Turkish naval attack on Odessa and in the Crimea.

Oct. 30—Col. Maritz, rebel leader, driven out of Cape Colony.

Nov. 1—German naval victory off the coast of Chili.

Nov. 3—German squadron makes a raid on British coast.

Nov. 4—German cruiser York strikes mines in Jade Bay.

Nov. 5—England and France declare war on Turkey. Dardanelles forts bombarded.

Nov. 6—Tsingtau surrenders.

Nov. 7—Russians enter East Prussia.

Nov. 10—The Emlen destroyed.

Nov. 11—Germans capture Dixmude.

Nov. 19—House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men. More than 1,100,000.

Nov. 23—Russians surround German corps south of Lodz.

Nov. 26—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River.

Dec. 1—German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks. King George visits Flanders.

Dec. 2—Austrians occupy Belgrade. Gen. De Wet captured.

Dec. 3—Serbians defeat Austrians in three days' battle.

Dec. 6—Germans occupy Lodz.

Dec. 8—British naval victory off Falkland Islands.

Dec. 9—Gen. Byers, Boer leader, killed at the Vaal River.

Dec. 13—British submarine sinks the Messadien in Dardanelles.

Dec. 15—Austrians evacuate Belgrade.

Dec. 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough and Hartlepool.

Dec. 18—Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate. Gen. Botha reports Boer rebellion

as at an end.

Dec. 20—Severe fighting on the line of the Buzura River.

Dec. 23—French Chamber votes war credit of \$340,000,000.

Dec. 25—British naval and aerial raid against Cuxhaven.

Dec. 28—French occupy St. Georges, near Niueport.

Jan. 1, 1915—H.M.S. Formidable sunk in the Channel.

Jan. 3—French capture Steinbach.

Jan. 3-4—Russians win decisive victory over Turks in the Caucasus.

Jan. 8—French advance across Aisne, north of Soissons.

Jan. 13—Turks occupy Tabriz. Count Berchtold resigns.

Jan. 19—German air fleet bombs Yarmouth.

Jan. 21—General Falkenhayn, German War Minister, resigns.

Jan. 24—British naval victory in North Sea; the Blucher sunk.

Jan. 26—Germans lose heavily a Givency and Cunochy.

Jan. 31—Germany inaugurates submarine raids.

Feb. 3—German auxiliary cruiser sunk off Patagonia.

Feb. 5—Turks attempt to cross Suez Canal.

Feb. 8—Allies resolve to unite financial resources.

Feb. 8—Total British casualties to date 104,000.

Feb. 10—Germans execute the rebel Maritz.

Feb. 17—Canadian contingent lands in France.

Feb. 20—Over 10,000 Germans surrender in France.

Feb. 27—Allied Fleet enters the Dardanelles.

Mar. 1—House of Commons votes supplementary credit of 37 millions and a fresh credit of 250 millions.

NOTICE.

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NOTICE.

When the Government Dredger "St. Enoch" is working in the Harbour she will fly by day a red burgee at the fore and by night carried 2 red lights one at each masthead.

All craft are warned to pass outside 150 yards from bow or stern and steamers are to ease their engines to slow when passing within 250 yards of this dredger when working.

(Sd.) C. W. BECKWITH,
Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.
Harbour Department,
Hongkong, 13th July, 1915.

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-PHOTOGRAPH-

The photograph on the current issue is a picture of Canton River Flood, Shameson, July, 1915.

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CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS, & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery from the Company's Godown West Point. Cargo will be landed immediately at consignee's risk.

Cargo remaining undelivered Friday, July 16th, 1915 at 5 p.m. will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Wednesday, July 21st, 1915 at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown at West Point Wednesday, July 21st, 1915 at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. All claims must be filed on or before July 31st, 1915; otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON, Agent.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.
COPENHAGEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE Motor-ship "ANNAM" having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimations received from the Consignees to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 21st of July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 20th of July, at 10 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 28th of July, 1915, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

THORSEN & Co. Agents.

Commercial.

London Finance.

London, June 4.—Conditions do not improve appreciably in our little village; on the contrary a good deal of the interest in Stock Exchange affairs that appeared to be developing a few weeks ago has evaporated. The position is easily explained. Probably the vast majority of us, and certainly all the well-informed opinion that was worth considering, had been too optimistic about the progress of the war, and "hope deferred maketh the heart sick." On top of that we have had a Government revolution and violent recriminations about the merits of conscription and the output of shells. All this would be harmless enough in ordinary circumstances, but it is merely painful and deplorable when we are engaged on the biggest job the world has ever undertaken at a time when the catch-phrase "Unity is Strength" never had so much significance. There must always be a certain amount of dirty-linen washing in domestic affairs, but I am afraid that it creates a bad impression when there are Allies to be considered. Anyhow we have all been suffering more or less from nerves, and naturally this has a very bad effect on business. Investment, pure and simple, goes on in its quiet, dignified way, but purchases of anything at all speculative are reduced to very small dimensions and the Stock Exchange does not flourish. There is plenty of money for sound securities. The North Eastern Railway issue of £1,000,000 preference stock was subscribed 3½ times over by existing stockholders alone and the general public did not get a scrap of it with the result that the price almost immediately went to about 1½ premium. Naturally the Great Central was not quite so fortunate in offering £750,000, of 3½ p.c. ten year stock at 90. Actually the yield in this case, allowing for redemption at par, works out at 4 12/16 p.c. which is a good enough return having regard to the security, but in the first place the Great Central has not the rich clientele of the North Eastern and the present return on the money is only about 3½ per cent. which is not quite good enough. In other words the buyer has to wait possibly ten years to obtain the full yield of 4-13/16 per cent. on his investment and most people want the full income now—not ten years hence—and are not very much impressed with the fact that they are saving an appreciable amount in income-tax. For those, however, who can afford to wait the security is good enough and the whole amount was taken up by real investors, although somewhat reluctantly. Another big issue has been that of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada which has offered £2,500,000 five-year 5½ per cent. secured notes at 99 mainly to provide for the repayment of £2,000,000 bills due on July 15 next. At the time of writing the lists are not yet closed and I have not been able to ascertain how the issue has gone but it certainly looks a very attractive investment. Long before the war broke out I repeatedly pointed out the soundness of Canadian finance and I feel quite certain that, but for the war, Canada would have had to pass through an extremely serious financial crisis. At it is, comparatively few undertakings in the Dominion can pay interest on their debts, let alone dividends, and it will take the country a long time to get on its legs again. But that is a very different matter from suggesting or believing that a company like the Grand Trunk will not be able to deal satisfactorily with a special debt of £2,500,000 five years hence. In high finance there has been no new development of much interest. Wearle, Clegg and Co. have sold gold than is quite comfortable, but that is inevitable when we are purchasing enormous supplies, not only for ourselves but our Allies, while at the same time such a large proportion of our productive capacity is devoted to war munitions which do not figure in our exports and against which no commercial bills are drawn.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914.		1915.		1915.	Last Dividend and Date
					Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest		
Banks.										
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	{ \$815 b £76/-	120,000	\$125	all	855	July	700	Oct.	815 790	{ £2: 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9/14 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurances.										
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	£70 b	10,000	\$250	50	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	370 260	{ Final of \$4 a/o 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914. Interim of 12½ p.c. for 1914
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	£165 b	10,000	\$15	£3	145	May	133	Jan.	170 160	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	£915 b	12,400	\$250	100	847½	April	700	Oct.	815 855	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	£240 ex 73	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	192½	Jan.	240 225	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.										
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	£150 b	20,000	\$ 00	20	160	July	140	Oct.	150 130	{ \$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	£396 b	8,000	\$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April	396 385	{ \$27 for 1913
Shipping.										
C. & M. S. S. Co., Ltd.	{ 40 cts. b. x the re- turn of \$1.50 per s.	30,000	\$25	all	10	Jan.	5½	Dec.	50 cts. 30 cts.	{ \$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	£56 n	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27½	Nov.	56½ 45	{ \$3 for year ending 30.6.14
Hongkong, C. & M. S. S. Co., Ltd.	£40 s	80,000	\$15	all	29½	Jan.	22	Dec.	23 20	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	£119 b	{ 60,000 £60,000	£5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	119 96	{ Final of 3½ m'king 6½ on preferred shares & 5½ on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	£87 b	3,797,610	£1	all	106½	Feb.	70½	Sept.	89½ x div. 82½ x div.	{ Final of 5/- (Coupon No 24) making 7/- for 1914
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	£32 b	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	37 32	{ \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30/4/15
Refineries.										
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	£127 b	20,000	\$100	all	96½	Feb.	70	Nov.	127½ 111	{ \$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	£44 e	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	44 27½	{ \$3 for 1897
Mining.										
Kailan Mining Admin'n.	30/- b	1,000,000	£1	all	41½	Feb.	33½	Dec.	33½ 30½	{ Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)
Raub Australian Gold Min'g Co., Ltd.	x div. b	200,000	£1	all	3½	Jan.	1.90	Nov.	3.75 3.60	{ 1/2 for 1909
Trench Mines Ltd.	32/- s	160,000	£1	all	39½	Feb.	19½	Nov.	32½ 32½	{ 1/- interim a/o 1915 paid 12.7.15
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.										
H'kong & K. W. & C. Co., Ltd.	£70 b	60,000	\$50	all	59	Jan.	73	Nov.	72½ 68	{ \$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poo D. Co., Ltd.	£70 s	50,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	75 57	{ \$3 dividend for year 1914
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	£51 s	55,700	£100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	52 51	{ Tls. 5 for 1913
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	£93 s	35,000	£100	all	169	Jan.	82½	Dec.	93½ 80	{ Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.										
Anglo French Lands	£54 b	13,000	£100	100	128	July	120	Dec.	116 94	{ Tls. 6½ for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	£116 b	20,000	\$50	50	128	July	120	Dec.	116 94	{ £2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	£112 b	50,000	\$100	all	117½	July	98	Nov.	112 108	{ \$3½ for year ending 31/12/14
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	£4.20 b	150,000	\$10	all	9½	Jan.	7	Nov.	7 6½	{ 45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	£40 b	6,000	\$50	50	45½	Jan.	44	Feb.	40 40	{ £3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	£104 s	78,000	£50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct.	106 101	{ Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	£72 b	12,500	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.	72 70	{ \$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Central Estates	£100 s	10,000	\$100	all	100		100		100	{ \$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.										
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	£175 b	20,000	£50	all	128	July	135	May	176 152½	{ Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	£7½ s	15,000	\$10	all	8½	Mar.	7	June	7 7	{ 50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik	£14.60 b	73,000	£10	all	144	Jan.	11	Mar.	14.60 13½	{ Tls. 3.20 for year ending 30/11/14
Lau Kung Mow	£87½ b	8,000	£100	all	110	Feb.	10	May	89 b 86	{ Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai	£97 b	40,000	£50	all	135	Feb.	10	Nov.	99½ 86	{ Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1, year end 30/6/14
Miscellaneous.										
China Porcel Company, Ltd.	£10 e	10,000	\$10	all	12	May	10	Dec.	10 10	{ 85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	£4 b	10,000	\$5	all	4.90	July	4	April	4½ 4½	{ 6% for year ending 28.2.06
Co. (Spec. shares)		10,000	\$5	all	4.90	July	4	April	4½ 4½	{ 70 cts. for 1914
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	£30 b	125,000	\$10	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	8½ 34	{ £1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	£34 b	40,000	\$10	all	39	June	35	Aug.	34 34	{ 50 cts. for 1914
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	£6.85 b	400,000	\$10	all	6.90	Jan.	5	Dec.	6.90 39	{ £2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	£41½ b	60,000	\$10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov.	41½ 39	{ Final of \$6 mak'ng \$8½ for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	£185 b	6,000	\$25	all	217½	July	174	Dec.	185 184	{ Final of \$1 makin \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	£26 b	60,000	\$10	all	25	June	22	Apr.	26½ 25	{ £10 % for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5 s	325,000	5/-	all	13½	July	7½	Feb.	5 x div. 4.80 x div.	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/o 1913
Langkats	£39 b	250,000	£10	all	64½	Mar.	28	Dec.	42 38	{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	£9.30 x div. b	25,000	\$10	all	10½	Jan.	9½	June	10 10	{ £1.50 for 1910
Do. (New)	90 cts. b	10,000	\$10	all	98	Jan.	75	Dec.	81 80 cts.	{ None
Philippines Ltd.	£4 b	75,000	\$10	all	—		—		— 4	{ None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	£5 s	12,000	\$10	all	—		—		— 5	{ None
Societe des Pulpes et Papier- teries du Tonkin	£20 s	13,200	\$50	all	—		—		— 20	{ None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	£33.15 b	20,000	\$5	all	500	June	4	Nov.	3½ 3.00	{ 35 cts. for year ending 31/5/14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	£17½ b	27,723	\$10	all	22½	Feb.	17	Jan.	17½ 16½	{ \$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Watson and Co., Ltd.	£6½ s	90,000	\$10	all	8½	April	6.90	Dec.	6.60 x div. 6.50 x div.	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
William Powell, Limited.	£6½ s	21,000	\$7	all	9½	Jan.	6½	Dec.	6½ 6	{ £1.50 for 1914
S. C. Morning Post	£29 b	6,000	\$25	all	30	June	92	Dec.	29 29	{ £1.50 for 1914

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vaux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, 19 JULY, 1916.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

19th July.

Selling.	
T/T Bombay	1/9 1/16
Demand Bombay	1/9 1/8
30 d/s	1/9 3/16
60 d/s	1/9 1/4
1/10	1/9 5/16
T/T Shanghai	78½
Private 30 d/s sight	78½
T/T Singapore	75½
T/T Japan	86
T/T India	139
Demand India	139½

T/T Bombay	8¼ prem.
Demand Bombay	133½
T/T Calcutta	133½
Demand Calcutta	133½
T/T Manila	86
T/T San Francisco	1/15 1/2
Demand New York	42 1/8
T/T Java	106
T/T Marks	Nom.
Demand Germany	Nom.
T/T France	2.32
Demand Paris	2.34½

On Haiphong	8¼ prem.
On Saigon	8
On Bangkok	87½
Buying.	
4 m/s. L/C	1/9 11/16
4 m/s. D/P	1/9 13/16
6 m/s. L/C	1/9 15/16
30 d/s. Sney & M.	1/9 15/16
30 d/s. San Francisco	1/15 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	2.43
6 m/s. France	2.48

Gold Leaf per tael	\$58.80
Sovereign	\$11.25 nom.
Bar Silver	229/16
forward	
SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
Discount per \$100:	
Chinese	20 cts. pieces \$21.78
Chinese	10 " \$22
Hongkong	20 cts. pieces \$ 5 5/8
Hongkong	10 " 5 5/8

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

ROMBAY, LONDON.
CALCUTTA, MANILA.
CANTON, PANAMA.
CEBU, PEKING.
COLON, SAN FRANCISCO.
HANKOW, SHANGHAI.
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE.
KORE, YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$4,120,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened

and FIXED DEPOSITS

received at rates to be ascertained

on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,

Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 18,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Agencies at: Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be

tained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT

LOAN AND MORTGAGE

CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up, £1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Pro

perty, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident

System.

(Rates and Particulars on ap

plication).

The Office of

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF

WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,

Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1890

PEAK TRAMWAY CO.

LIMITED

TIMB TABLE.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 8.)

ALLIES OCCUPY AN IMPORTANT TOWN IN THE CENTRAL CAMEROONS

July 16, 5.55 p.m.
The Press Bureau announces that the Allies have occupied the important town of Ngaoundere, Central Cameroons.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT ISSUES A DISCLAIMER.

July 16, 10.15 p.m.
The Press Bureau issues a statement with reference to an advertisement published in an American trade journal describing a new kind of high explosive which is now being exported from America for the use of the British armies and saying that the explosion of the shells is caused by a combination of two acids with which the fragments of the shells become cased, resulting in wounds which mean death under terrible agony within four hours if not immediately tended.

The British Government has reason to believe that the advertisement is not genuine but is published with the deliberate intention of creating a false impression. The Government has given no order in America or elsewhere for an explosive such as described and has neither used nor contemplates using an invention, the effects of which are those described.

A NEW APPOINTMENT IN THE ITALIAN CABINET.

July 16, 11.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome announces that Signor Barzilai, the Irredentist leader and Deputy, has been appointed a Minister without a portfolio.

FAMOUS FRENCH AIRMAN CARRIES OUT A PERILOUS MISSION.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that Vadrines has been mentioned in an Order of the Day as a skilful and courageous pilot, always volunteering for the most dangerous operations. He carried out a perilous mission with complete success recently.

SALE OF LIQUOR TO SOLDIERS IN PARIS PROHIBITED.

July 16, 11.55 p.m.
General Gallini has prohibited the sale of all alcoholic liquors to all soldiers and officers entrenched or in camp at Paris.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

AUSTRIANS KEPT BUSY BY ITALIANS.

July 17, 12.20 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome a communique reports that the Austrians, after crossing the Venerocolo and Brizio passes which are over ten thousand feet high, attempted to attack the Italian positions but were repulsed. Afterwards the Italians solidly occupied the two passes.

The Austrians also made two determined attacks on the Carnia front under cover of fog and darkness. Both were repulsed with heavy losses.

There is little change on the Isonzo front, where the Austrians have made many small raids at night-time and are attempting continually, by bombarding with big guns, to check the Italians' slow advance.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

VIGOROUS GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

July 17, 5.30 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd a communique states that, after outpost fights, the enemy on Thursday occupied the right banks of the rivers Windau and Vents and continued to advance eastward.

The Russians on the Narva front, between the Orjitz and Pissa rivers, retired on Thursday night to a more concentrated position on the right bank of the Narva.

Vigorous German attacks west of Orjitz, on Thursday, were repulsed with heavy loss. The enemy on Thursday attempted to attack along the two roads to Radom from the northwest and west and were repulsed. Vigorous fighting is also proceeding between the rivers Vepiz and Bug and near the mouth of the Zolotilpa, while the Russians attacked two large enemy bodies crossing the Dnieper, near Grodki.

Russian Submarine Sinks Steamer.

A Russian submarine sank a steamer and several sailing vessels at the entrance to the Bosphorus.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY MR. CHURCHILL RE. HOLLAND.

July 17, 5.30 a.m.
Mr. Winston Churchill, interviewed on behalf of a Dutch paper, said the Allies under no circumstances would dream of pressing the Netherlands to abandon neutrality, but there was a possibility of Germany attacking the Netherlands.

AMERICAN AGITATION AGAINST BRITISH BLOCKADE.

July 17, 6.15 a.m.
The correspondent of the Times in Washington states that the agitation against the British blockade is growing to be excessively serious. The legality of the blockade is scarcely anywhere admitted and something must be done promptly, especially as regards cotton which will soon be the oryx of the situation. The figures published by the American Department of Commerce show that American exports to Germany during June were only eighty pounds compared with two million eight hundred thousand in June, 1914.

Later.
Cotton exporters and others express satisfaction with the inauguration by the British Embassy of cash payments for detained American cotton cargoes of which the ownership is established. The first partial payment of a quarter of a million dollars was made yesterday, the rate being ten cents per pound.

Count Bernstorff had an interview with Mr. Lansing (Secretary of State) at which he said it was urgent that the United States should negotiate with Great Britain regarding the question of control of the seas.

Mr. Lansing said nothing to Count Bernstorff regarding the American attitude against the German Lusitania Note.

POST OFFICE.

On and after the 17th instant the Letter Boxes in Kowloon will be cleared as follows:—

Box No. 3 Sham Shui Po, Week days, Time Clearance, 9.30 a.m., 3.20 p.m., Sundays & Holidays 8.50 a.m.

Box No. 4 Cosmopolitan Docks, Week days, Time of Clearance, 9.30 a.m., 3.30 p.m., Sundays & Holidays 9.00 a.m.

Box No. 5 Junction Shanghai & Argyle Sts., Week days, Time of Clearance, 9.35 a.m., 3.35 p.m., Sundays & Holidays 9.05 a.m.

Box No. 6 Yau-mat Police Station, Week days, Time of Clearance, 9.40 a.m., 3.40 p.m., Sundays & Holidays, 8.10 p.m.

The Harbour Office Telegrams have been removed to the G.P.O.

Registered Letters to the Caroline, Ladrones, Pelew and Marshall Islands can now be accepted for transmission.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

The mail Service to Canton, Wuchow, and Samshui is suspended until further notice owing to the flood.

The service to the Canton British Post Office is still in operation for matter other than parcels but correspondence by that Office cannot be guaranteed.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Tjmanook, Dyt. ss. 3,510, A.W. La Rooy, 15th July—Java 13th June, 8.10 a.m.—J.O.J.L.

Glenturret, Br. ss. 3,078, F.T. Jones, 19th July—Shanghai—S.T. Co.

Hongkong, Fr. ss. 739, A. Marguerite, 18th July—Haiphong and Holbow, 18th July, Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Liangchow, Br. ss. 1,143, W. Benson, 19th July—Shanghai, 15th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Loenggang, Br. ss. 1,091, Splitte, 18th July—Manila, 14th July, Gen.—J. & Co.

Shiyo Maru, Jap. ss. 7,328, W.O.T. Fidler, 19th July—San Francisco, 18th June—T.K.K.

DEPARTED.

July 17.

Taiwan Maru for Singapore, 19th July—Canton for Marseilles, 19th July—Kobe via Shanghai.

Nanyo Maru for Kobe via Shanghai, 19th July—Canton for Marseilles, 19th July—Kobe via Shanghai.

Kanchoo for Singapore, 19th July—Canton for Marseilles, 19th July—Kobe via Shanghai.

Wingang for Manila, 19th July—Canton for Marseilles, 19th July—Kobe via Shanghai.

Casio for Palembang, 19th July—Canton for Marseilles, 19th July—Kobe via Shanghai.

Tachow for Canton, 19th July—Canton for Marseilles, 19th July—Kobe via Shanghai.

Wimbleton for Obi-wantao, 19th July—Canton for Marseilles, 19th July—Kobe via Shanghai.

Kaljo Maru for Tamsui via Swatow, 19th July—Canton for Marseilles, 19th July—Kobe via Shanghai.

Sosho Maru for Canton, 19th July—Canton for Marseilles, 19th July—Kobe via Shanghai.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

July 19.

Premethiere for Bangkok, 19th July—Canton for Marseilles, 19th July—Kobe via Shanghai.

Tak Sang for Haiphong, 19th July—Canton for Marseilles, 19th July—Kobe via Shanghai.

Chuldar for Bangkok via Swatow, 19th July—Canton for Marseilles, 19th July—Kobe via Shanghai.

Tung Shan for Chienwan, 19th July—Canton for Marseilles, 19th July—Kobe via Shanghai.

Glenturret for London via Singapore, 19th July—Canton for Marseilles, 19th July—Kobe via Shanghai.

Hangchow for Port Comat, 19th July—Canton for Marseilles, 19th July—Kobe via Shanghai.

Panama Maru for Victoria and Tacoma via Manila, 19th July—Canton for Marseilles, 19th July—Kobe via Shanghai.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ss. Tjmanook, from Java, M. R. J. B. Albert, Mr. and Mrs. Bray, Mr. and Mrs. Leby.

Per ss. Glenturret, from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Baber.

Per ss. Loenggang, from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Baber.

Per ss. Loenggang, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Baber.

Per ss. Shinyo Maru for Hongkong, Miss Anna Ashbrook, Miss E. G. Bovard, Miss Constance Ashbrook, Miss H. Gove, Mr. G. Heise, C. V. Hunt, E. L. Hawley, Capt. H. Hinkuma, Mr. H. Johnson, C. P. Kenworthy, Mrs. Kenworthy, Mr. R. D. Kline, Mr. R. D. Kline, Mr. G. Laidlaw, H. B. Mead, G. J. Munt, Mrs. G. J. Munt, Miss Nettie L. Moore, Mr. W. McKee, S. W. Niles, F. M. Ross, Peter, Mrs. F. M. Ross, Peter, Miss Ruth Peterson, Mr. F. M. Ross, Peter, Mrs. F. Quinn, Miss Francis Quinn, Ruth E. Robinson, E. A. Reeves, Lillian R. M. L. O. Scherer, Mr. J. F. Sculler, Miss J. Thomas, Mr. S. J. Wright, Mrs. O. D. Young, Miss M. B. Young.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st July, 1915.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Tyran 10ft. 6in. Below 15.5 Below

Tyran 10ft. 6in. Below 15.5 Below

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Tyran 10ft. 6in. Below 15.5 Below

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 19th at 11.15—Pressure has decreased quickly over N. Japan and slightly elsewhere; it continues relatively low over the China Sea. The anticyclone has remained stationary and again weakened; the depression has passed into the Pacific to the N.E. of Hongkong.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood E. winds, light to moderate; fair.

2 Furuea Channel The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, 19th July, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Direction. Force. Weather.

Wootok 7a 29.78 66 88 wvw 2

Nemuro 6a 29.57 wvw 2

Hakodate 29.77 wvw 3

Tokio 29.91 sw 1

Kochi 29.99 0

Nagasaki 29.97 0

Kagima 29.93 0

Oshima 29.95 0

Naha 29.91 0

Ishijima 29.91 0

Bonin Is. 29.91 0

Choshi 29.91 0

Wharwell 29.77 70 95 0 0

Hankow 29.77 70 95 0 0

Shanghai 29.84 79 93 0 0

Guthrie 29.84 79 93 0 0

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MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S.N. CO. ENGLISH MAIL.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS or about the DATES named:—

For Steamers To Sail On Remarks

SHANGHAI Malta Capt. C. C. Talbot R.N.R. } about 30th July } Freight & Passage

LONDON via S'pore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles Kashgar Capt. H. N. R. Vere R.N.R. } noon 30th July } Freight & Passage

LONDON via Usual Ports Malta Capt. C. C. Talbot R.N.R. } noon 14th Aug. } Freight & Passage

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKO- HAMA Nore Capt. D. Asbury } about 26th Aug. } Freight & Passage

Subject to alteration without notice.

All steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. A. Hewett,

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,

Superintendent

Hongkong, 17th July, 1915

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OPERATING MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.